REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE

1945

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1947

G-1(6)

[Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 558, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

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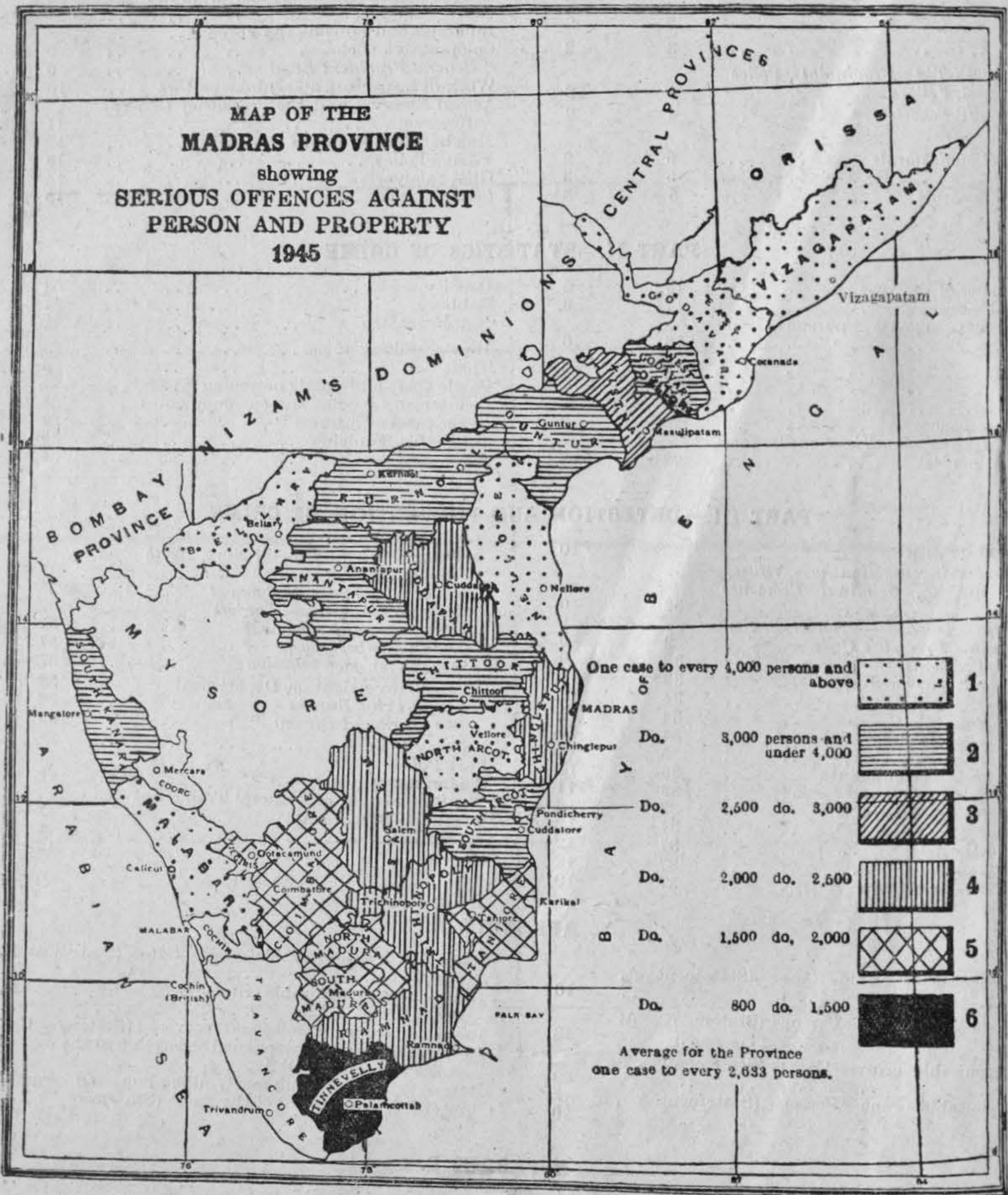
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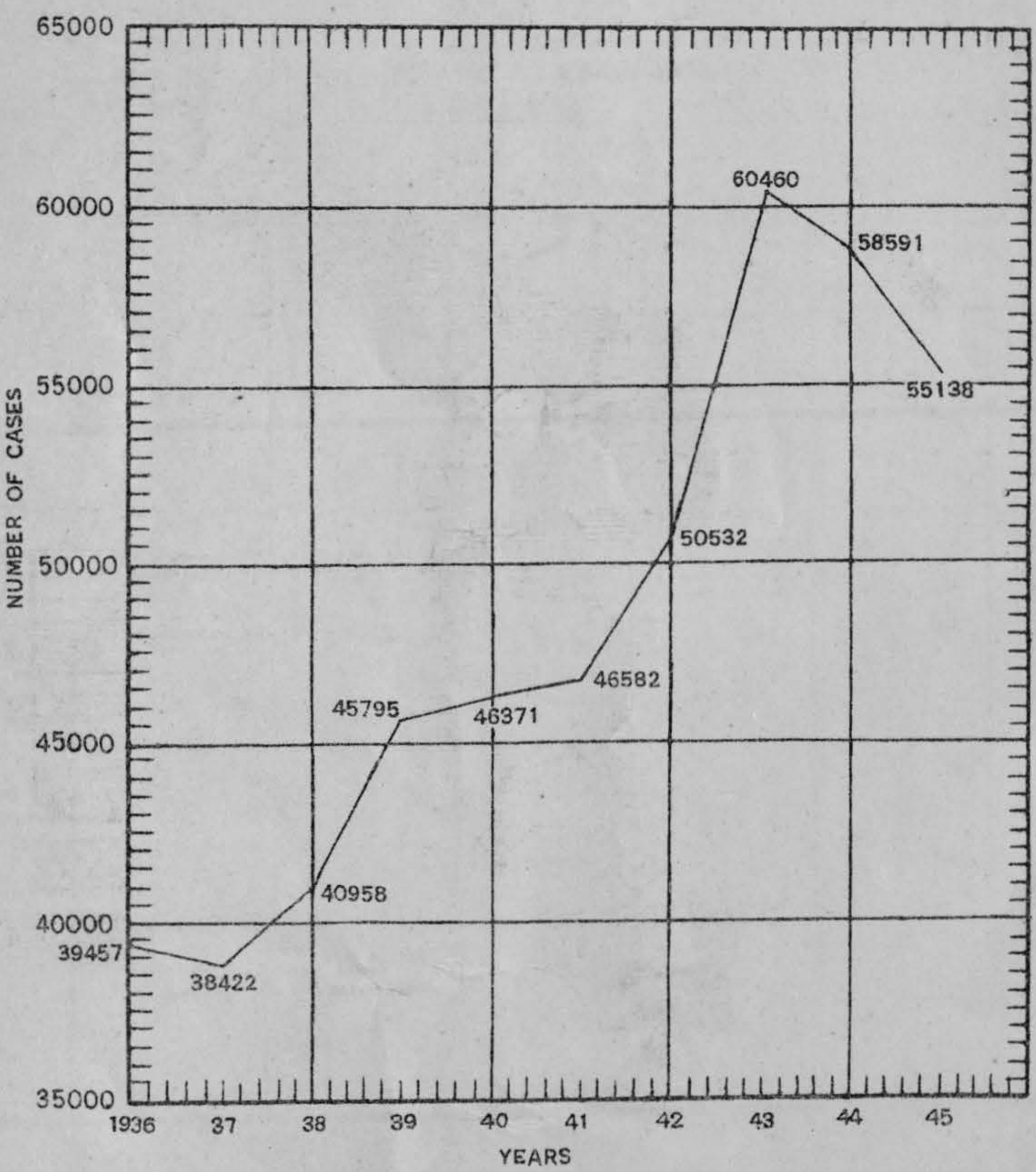
* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1936—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated 4th February 1936.

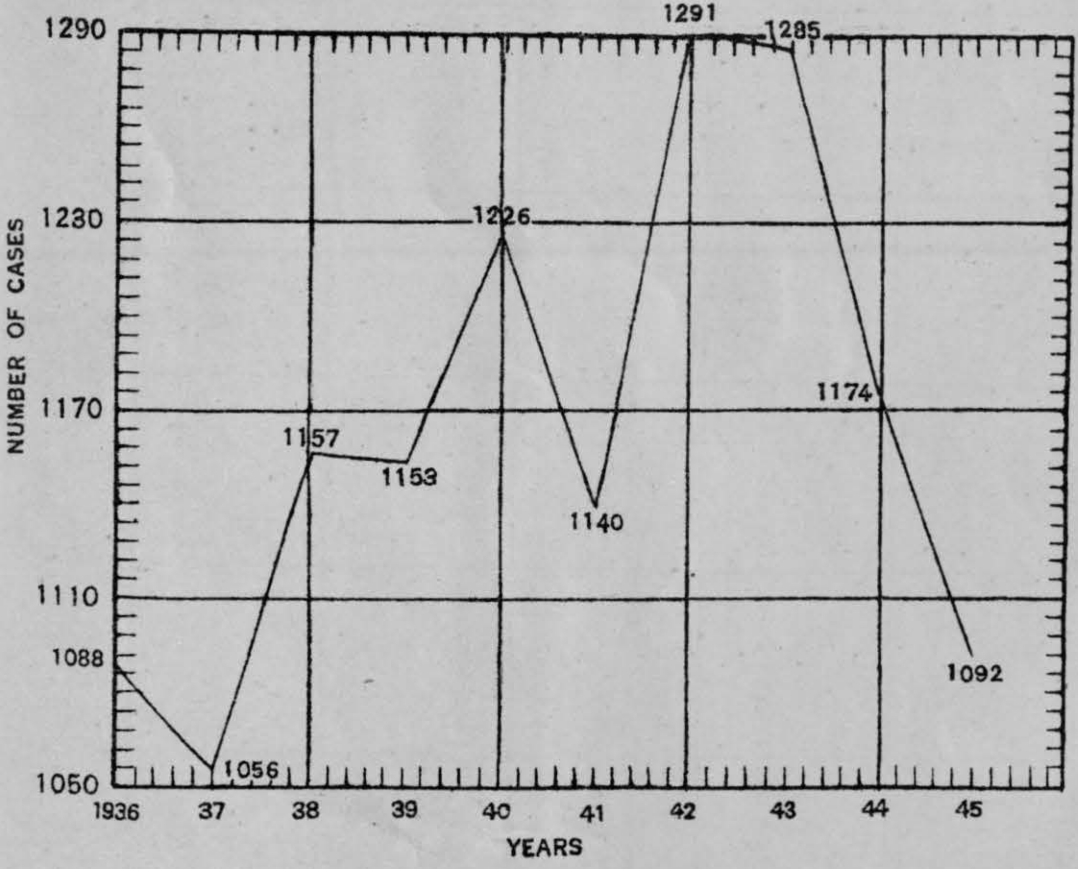
‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1945
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
VIZAGAPATAM
Vizagapatam
Cocanada
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
Guntur
Masulipatam
BOMBAY PROVINCE
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
ANANTAPUR
Cuddapah
Nellore
MYSORE
CHITTOOR
Chittoor
MADRAS
Chingleput
NORTH ARCOT
Vellore
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
MALABAR
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
SOUTH ARCOT
Salem
Calicut
Ootacamund
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Karikal
Tanjore
NORTH MADURA
SOUTH MADURA
Madura
MALABAR
COCHIN
Cochin (British)
TRAVANCORE
RAMNAD
Ramnad
PALK BAY
TINNEVELLY
Palamcottah
Trivandrum
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 800 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Province one case to every 2,633 persons.

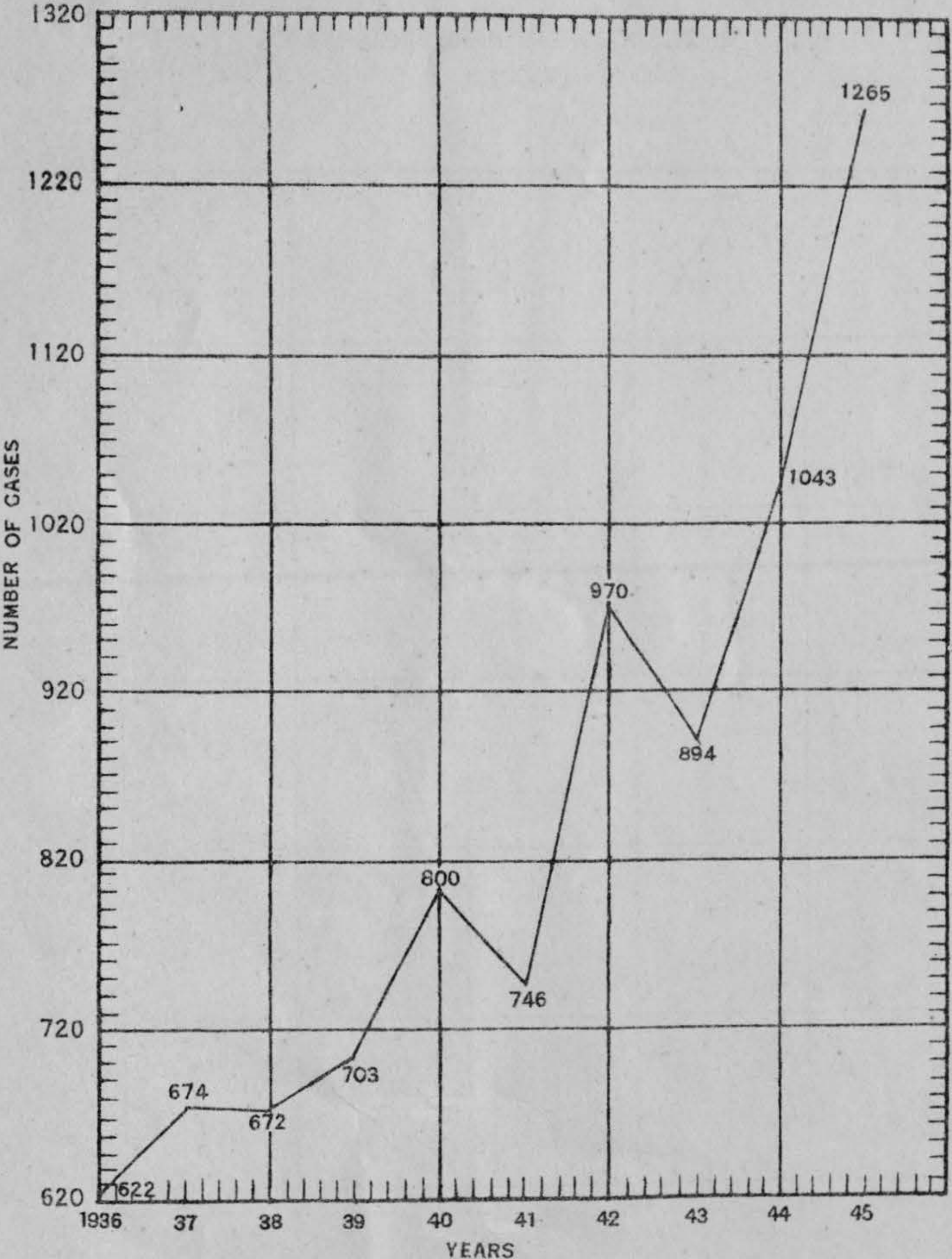
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER

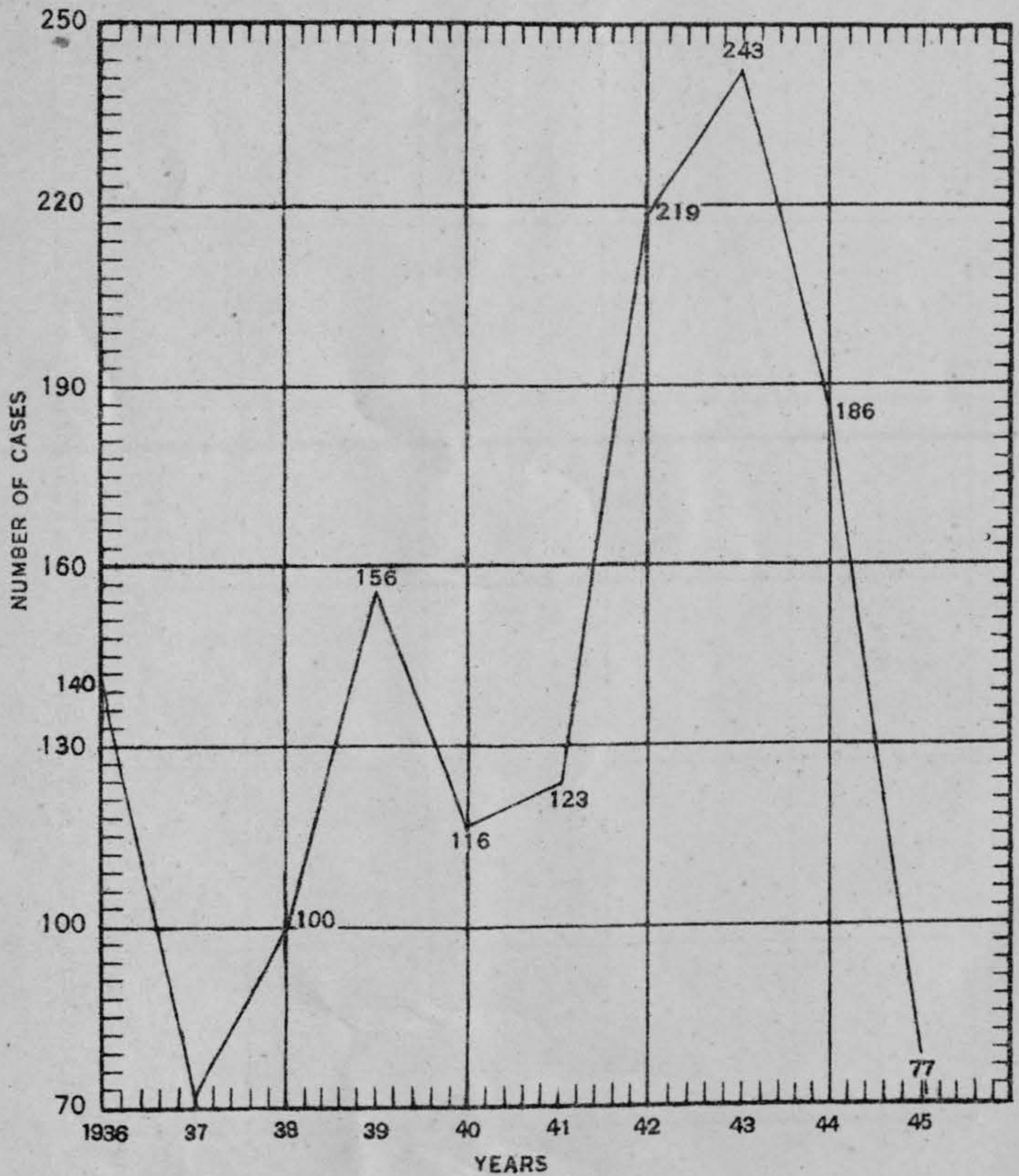


GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

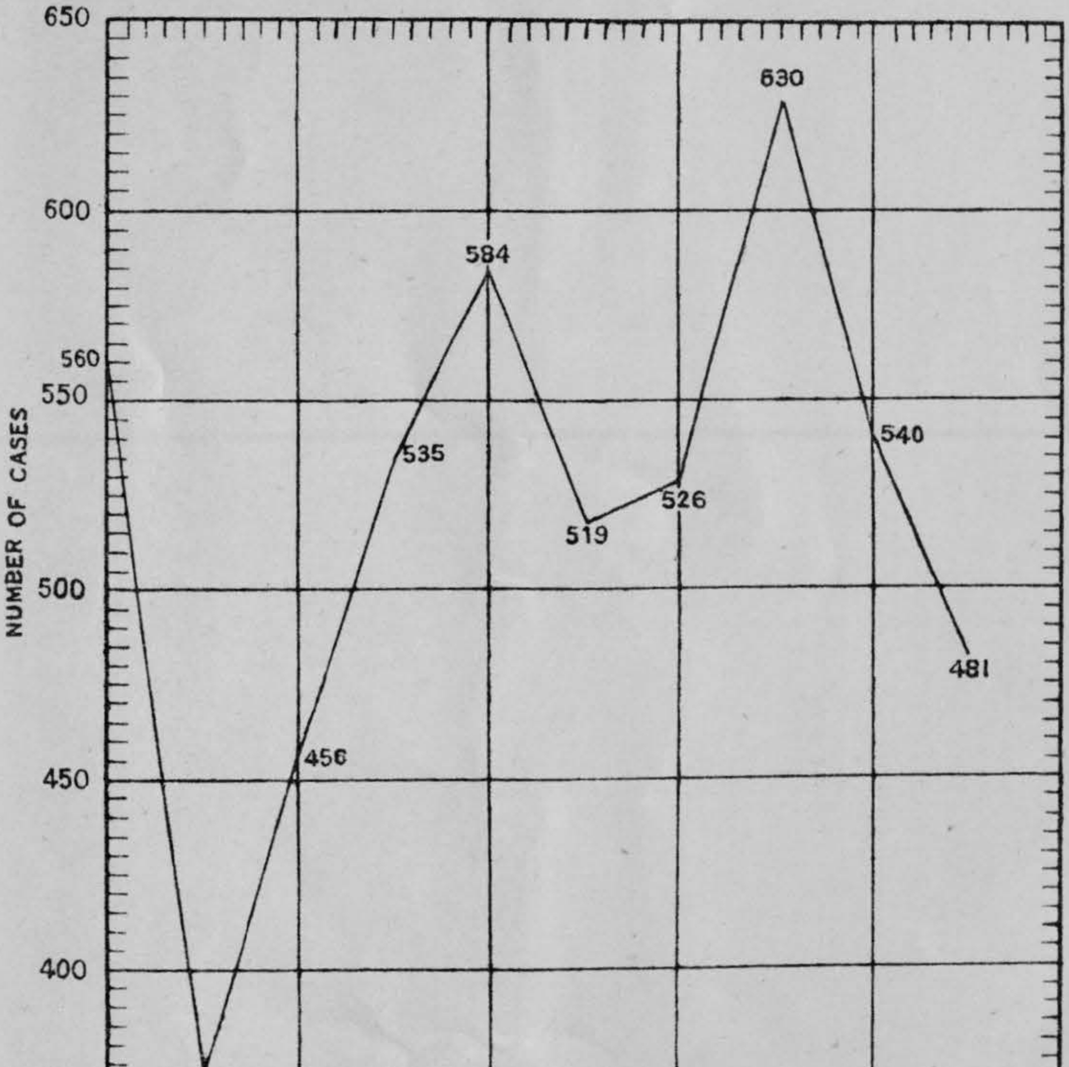


GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME

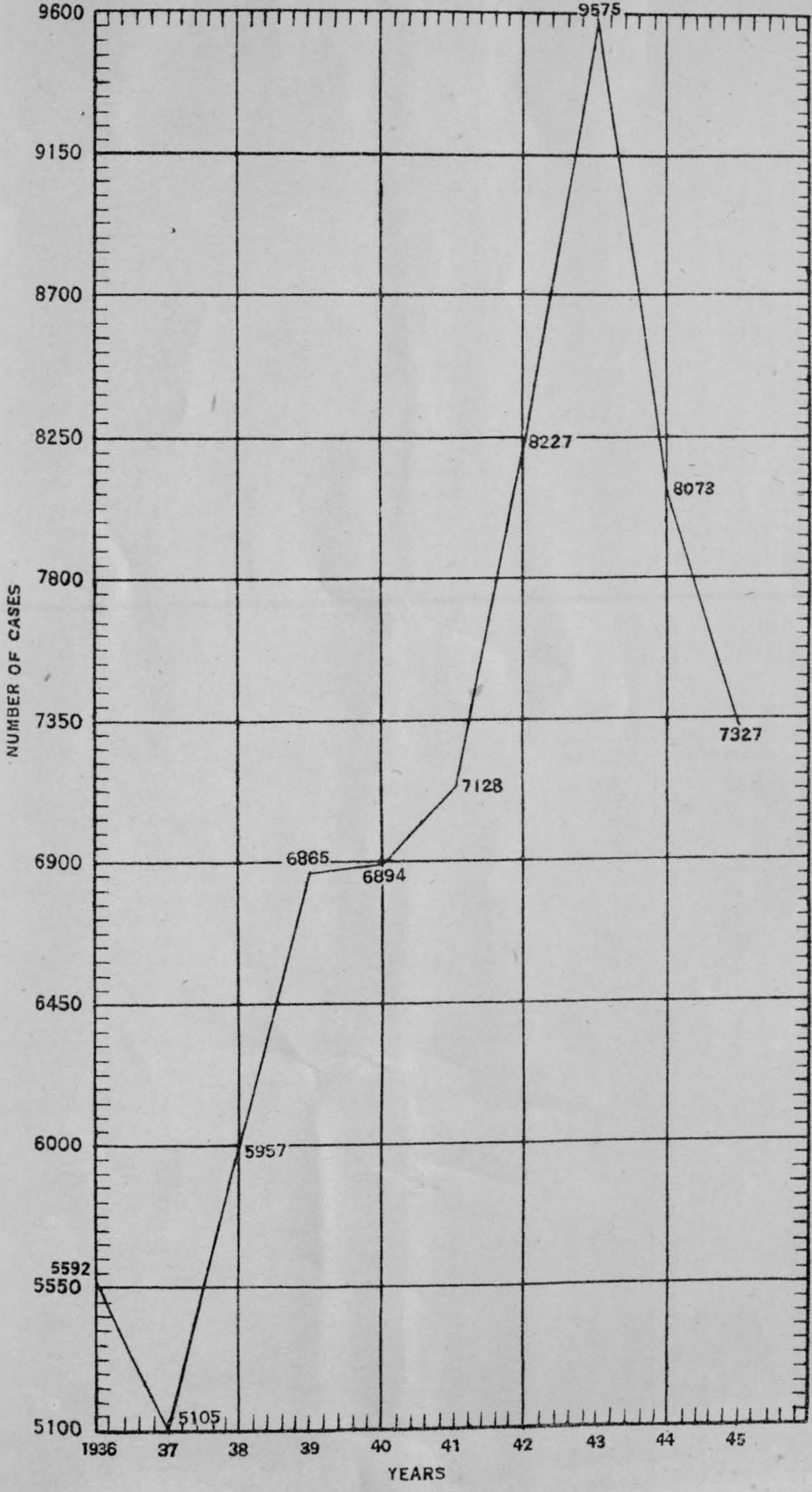
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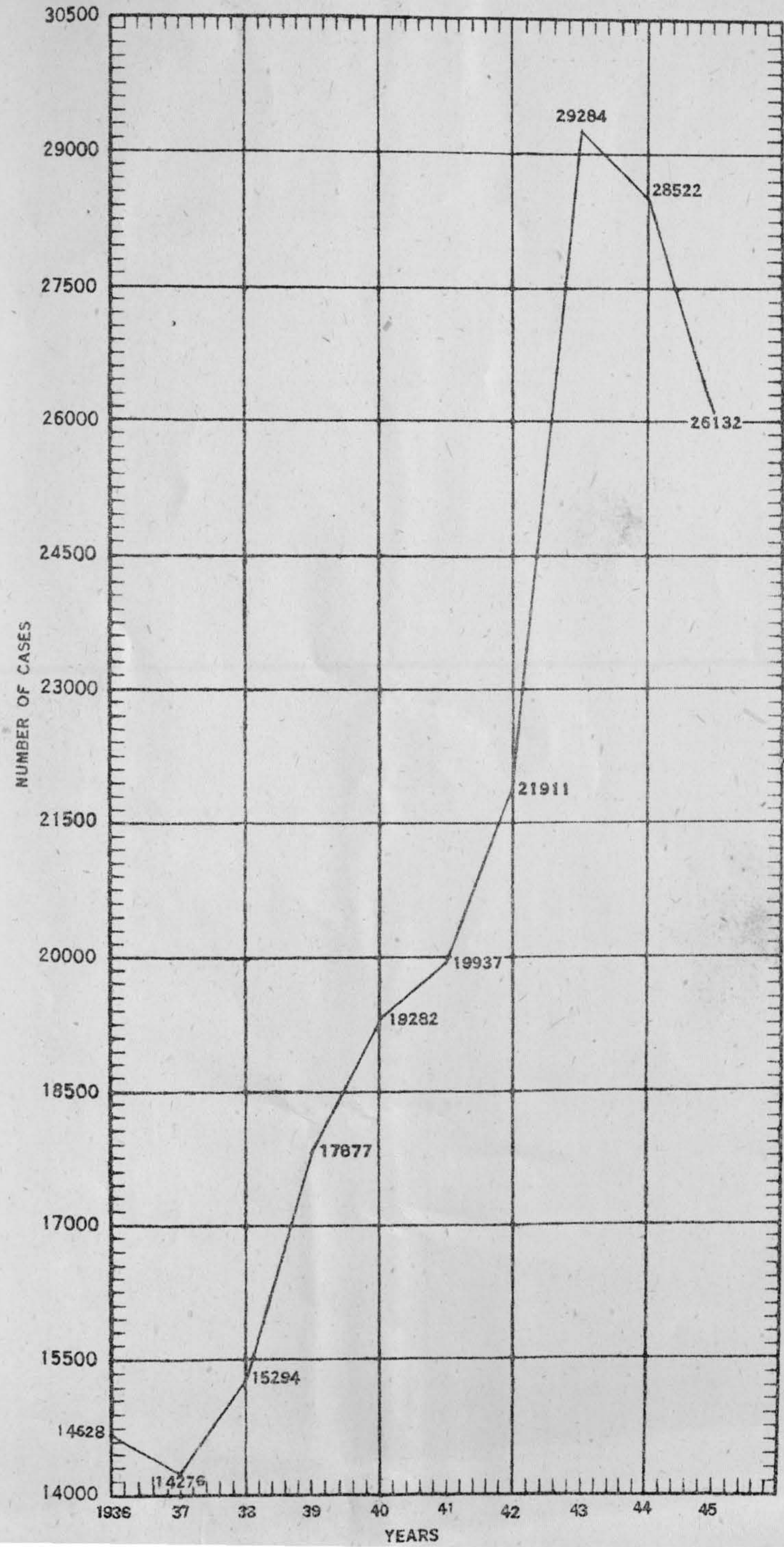
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



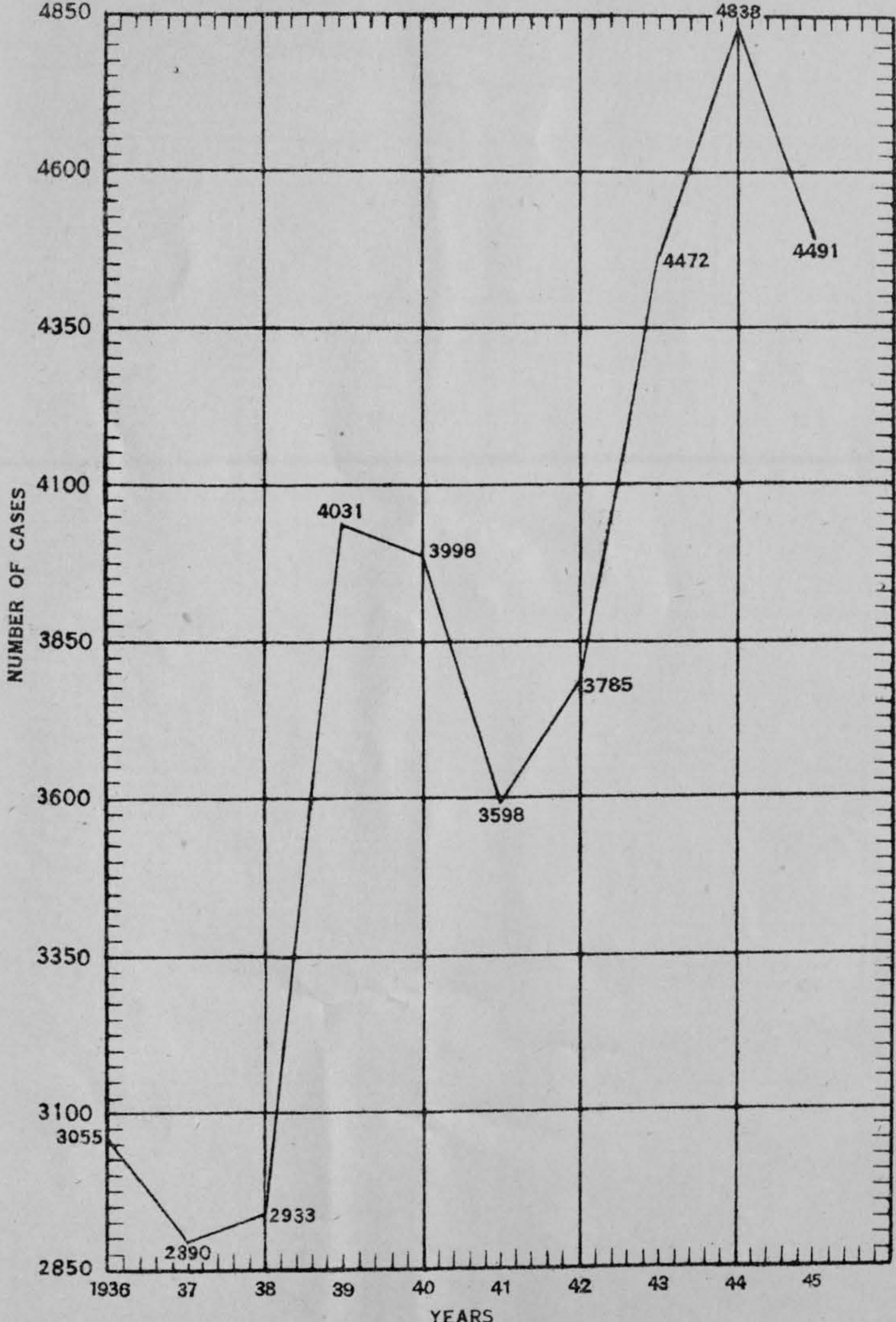
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



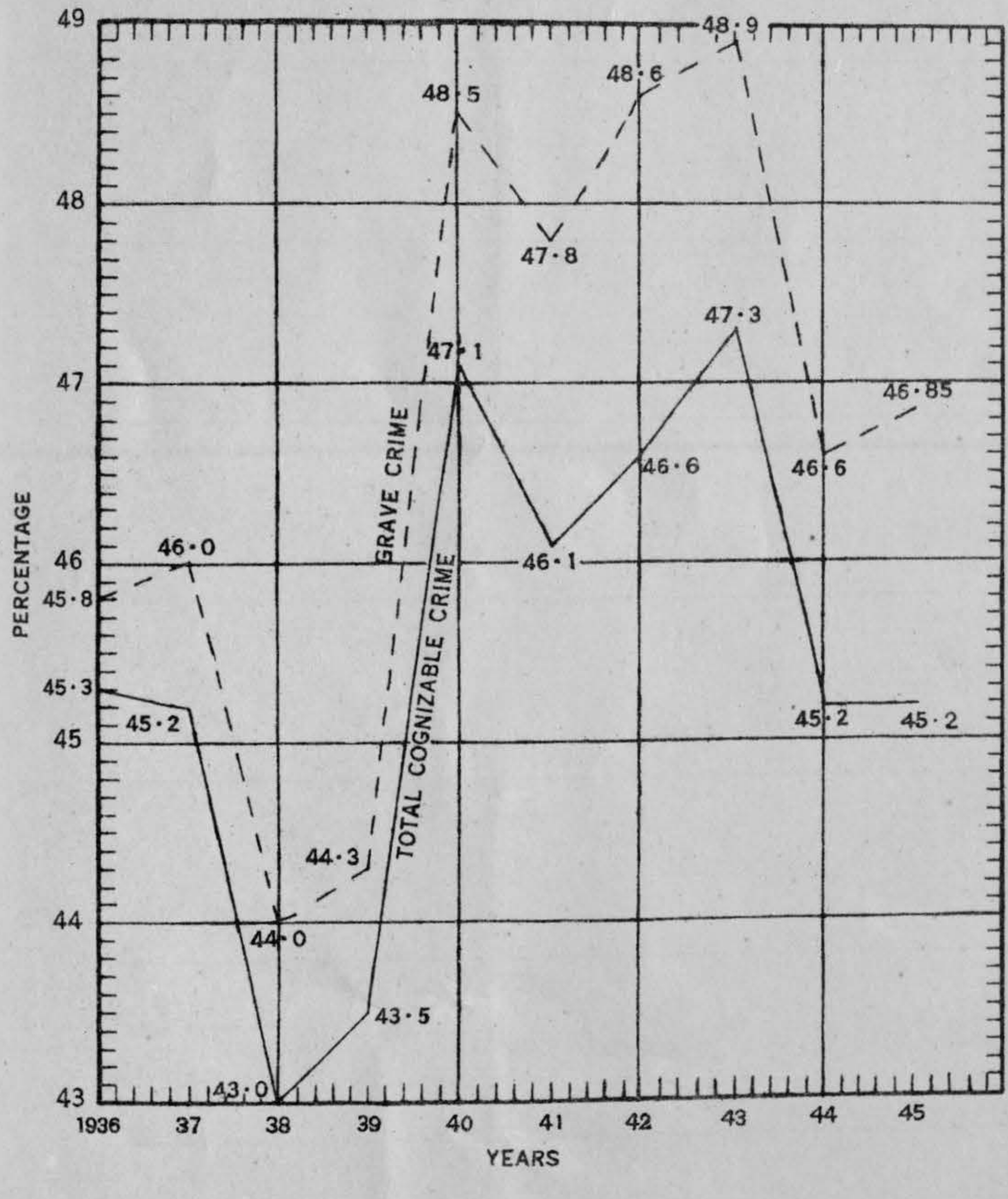
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS ORDINARY



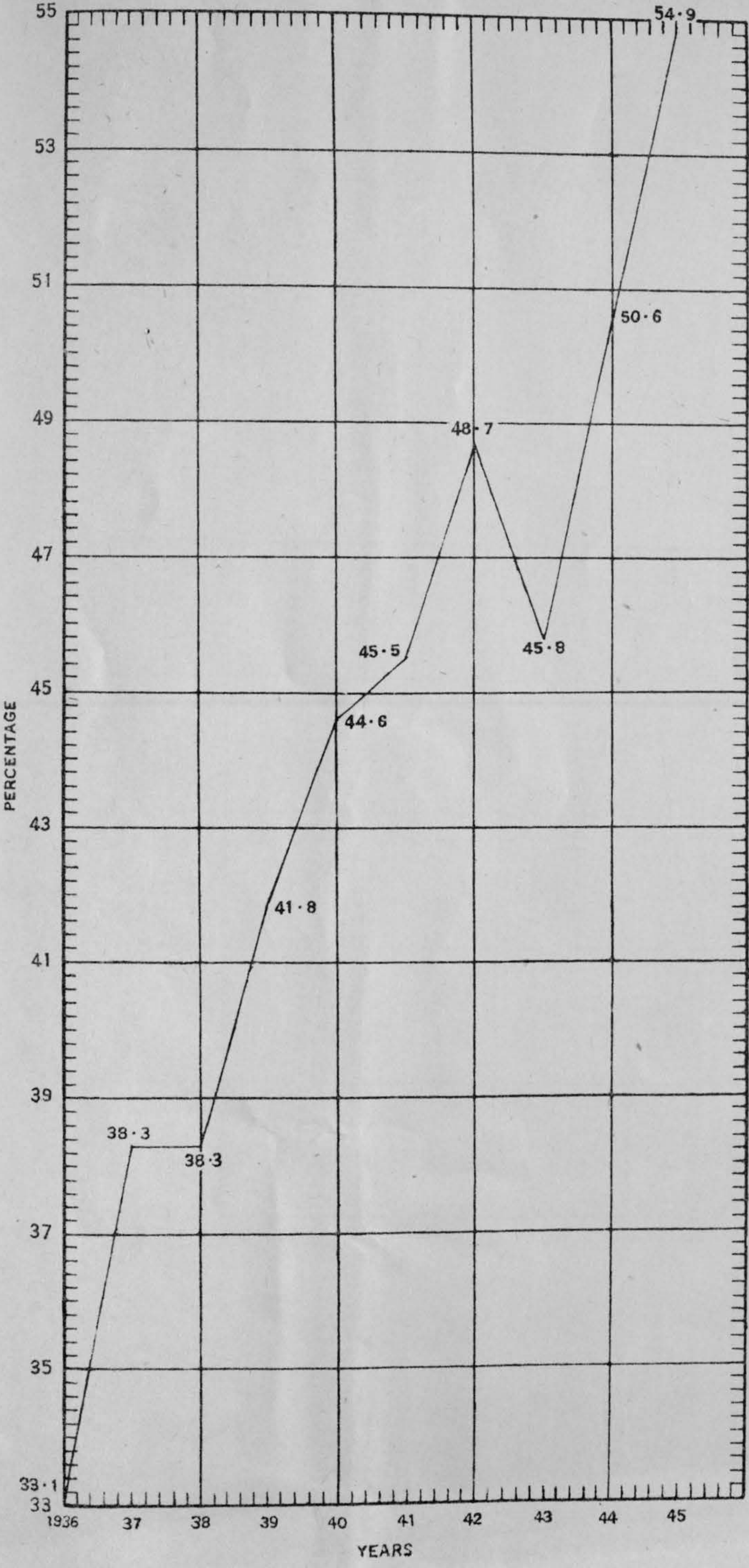
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



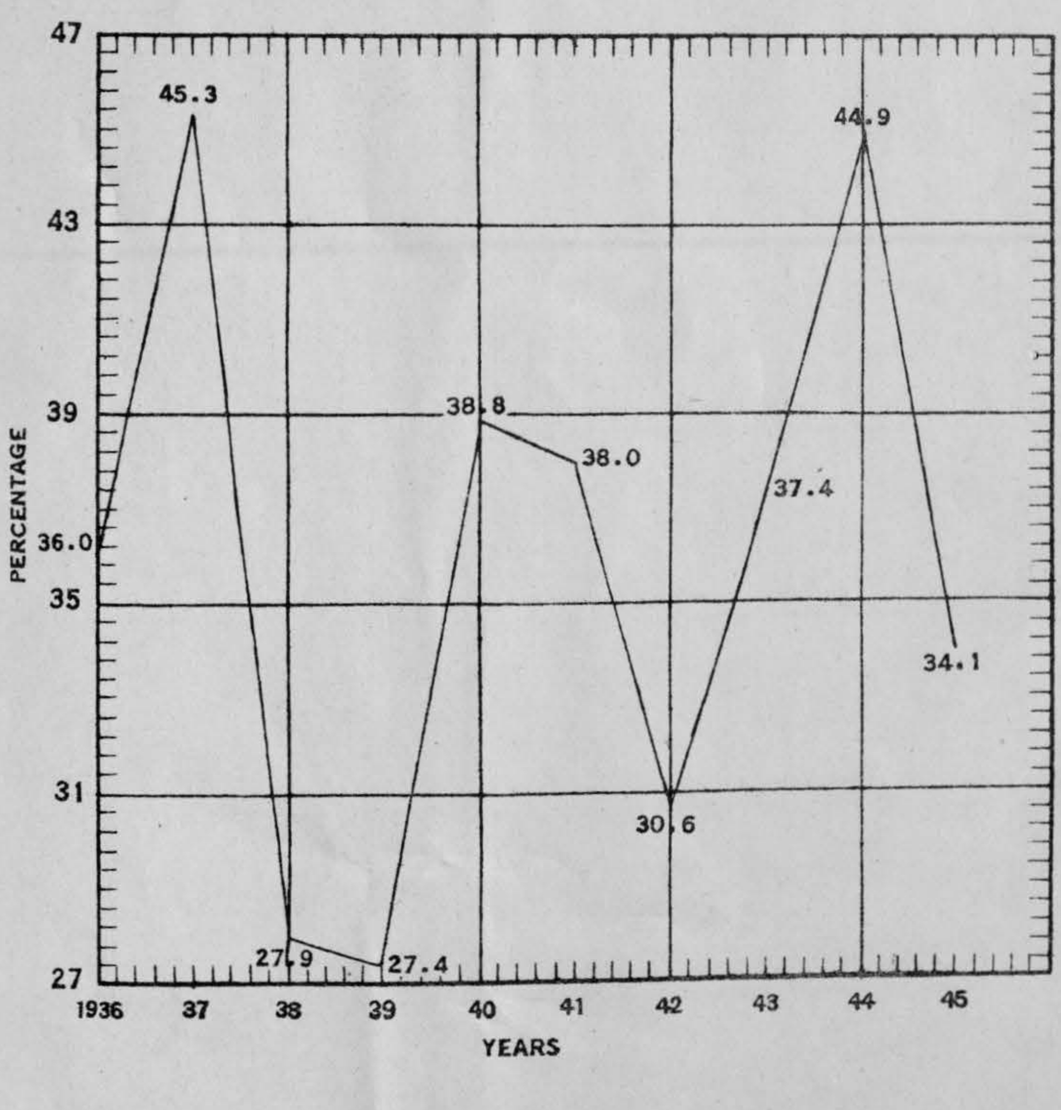
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME & GRAVE CRIME



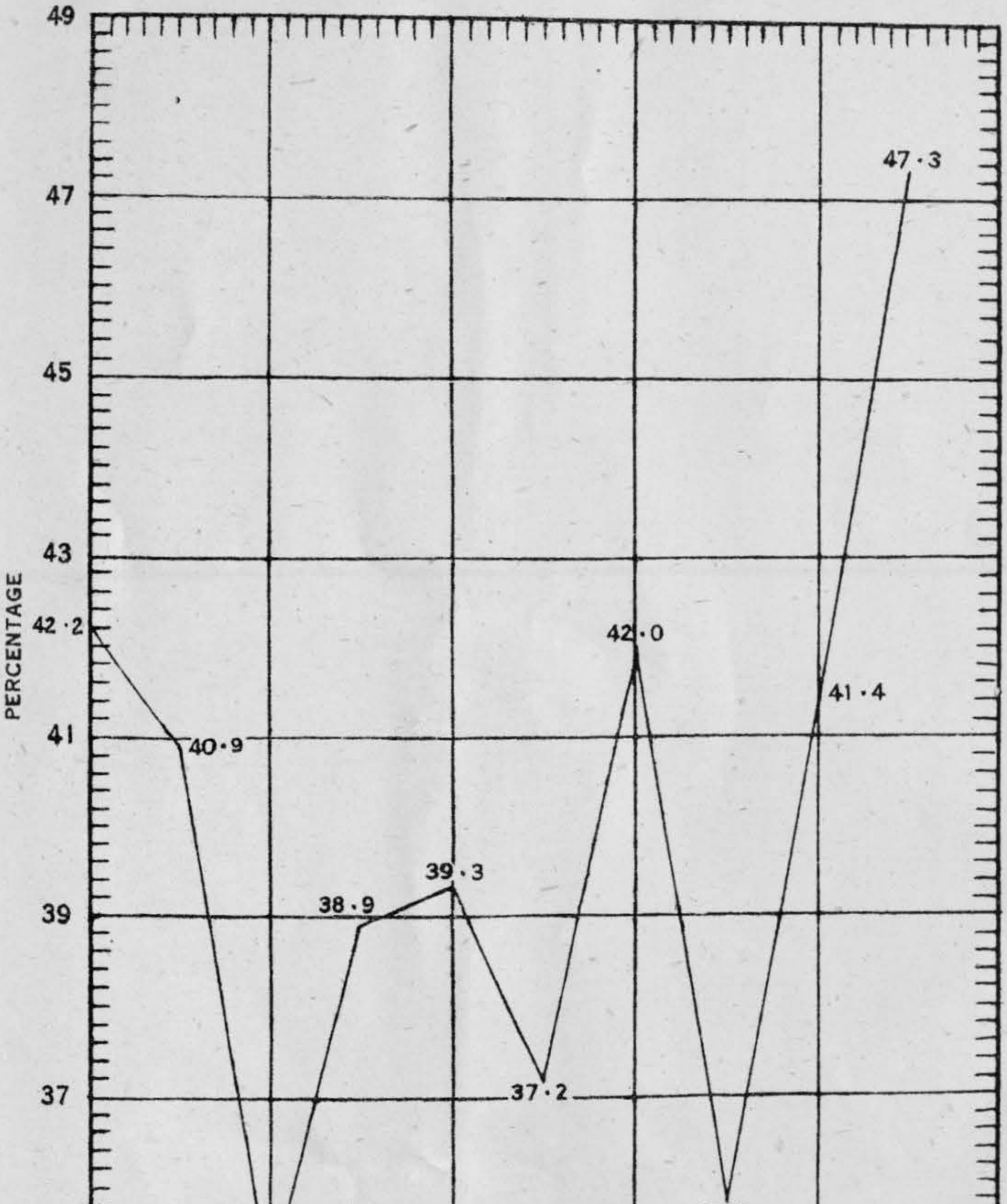
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MURDER



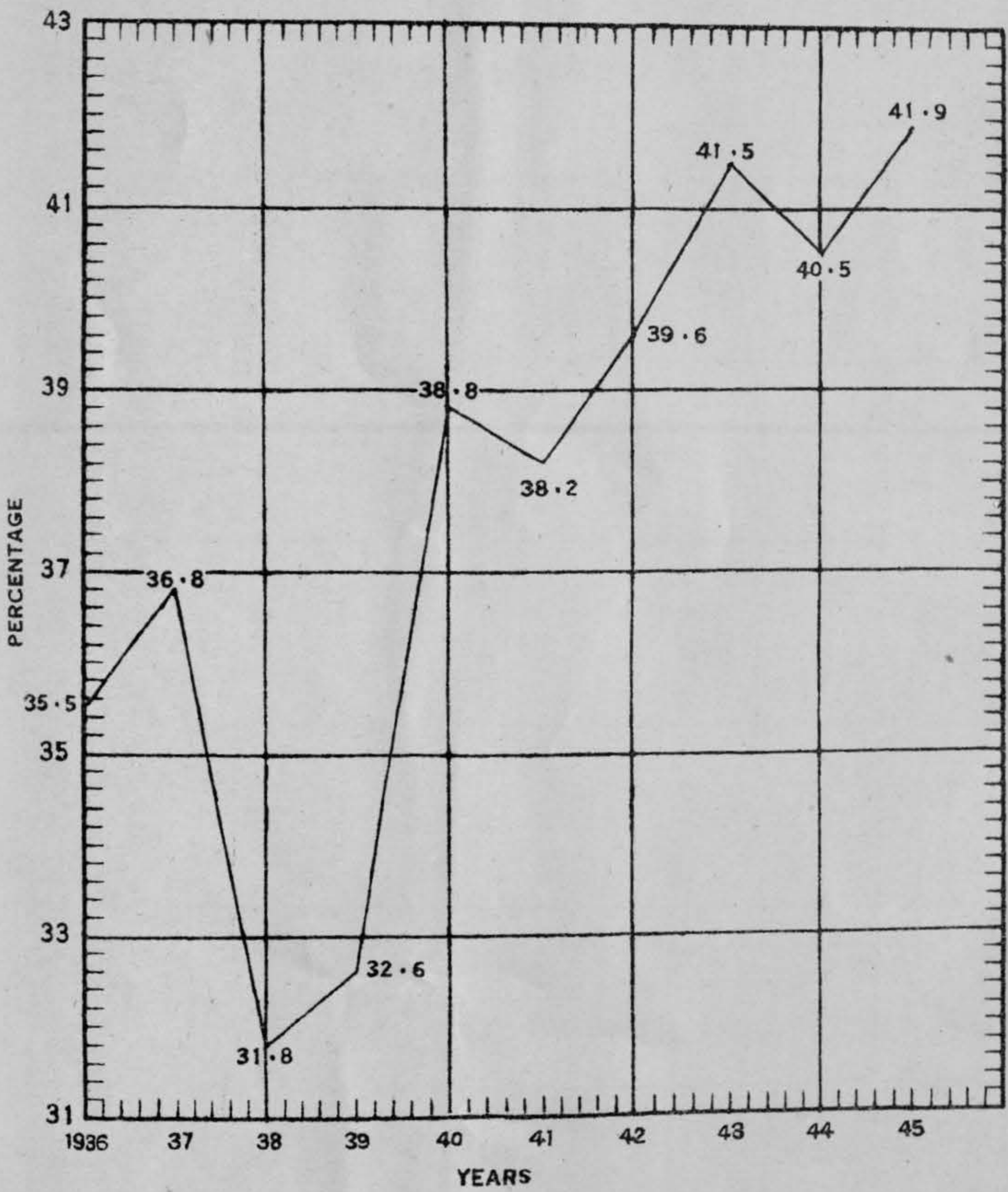
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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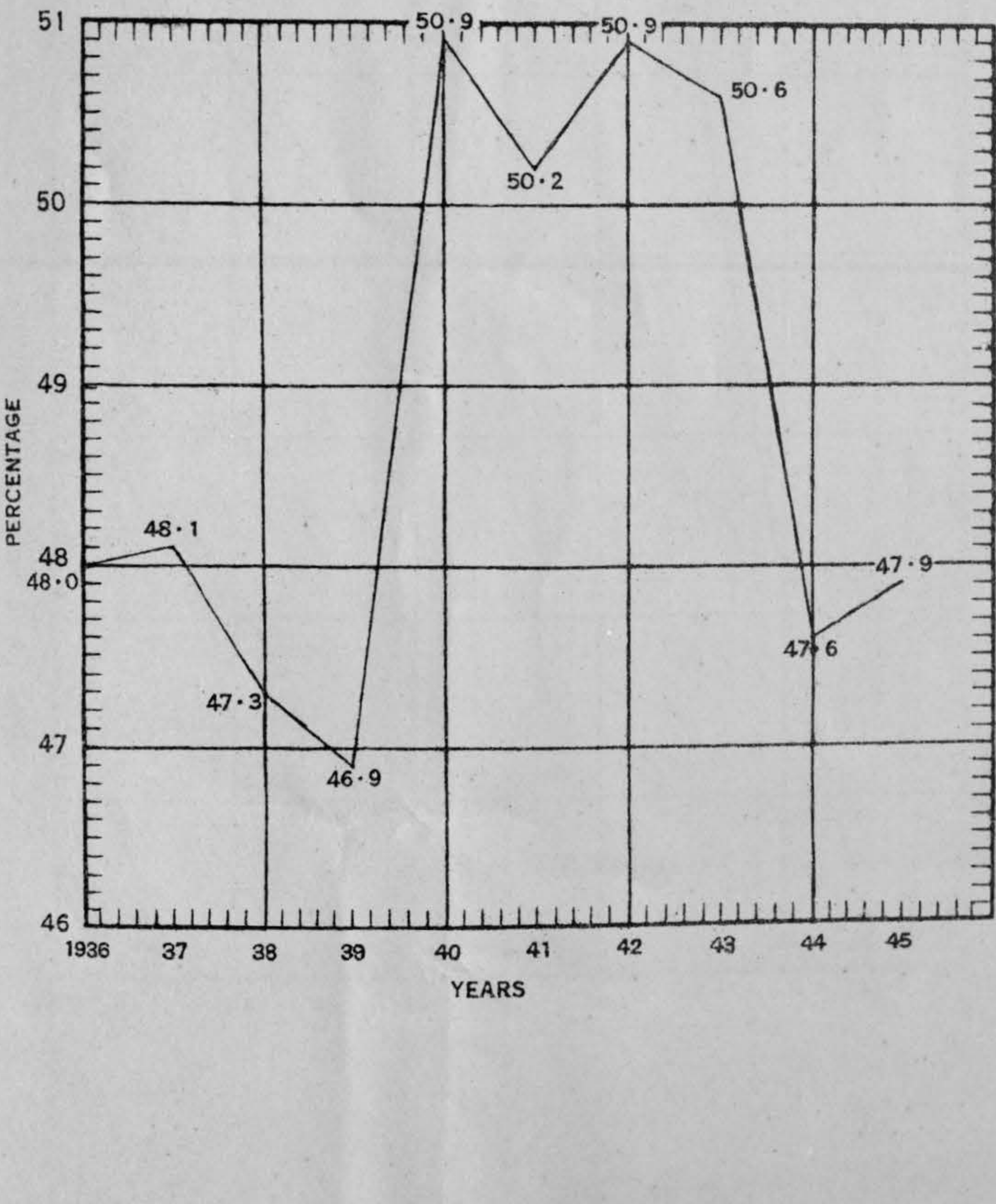
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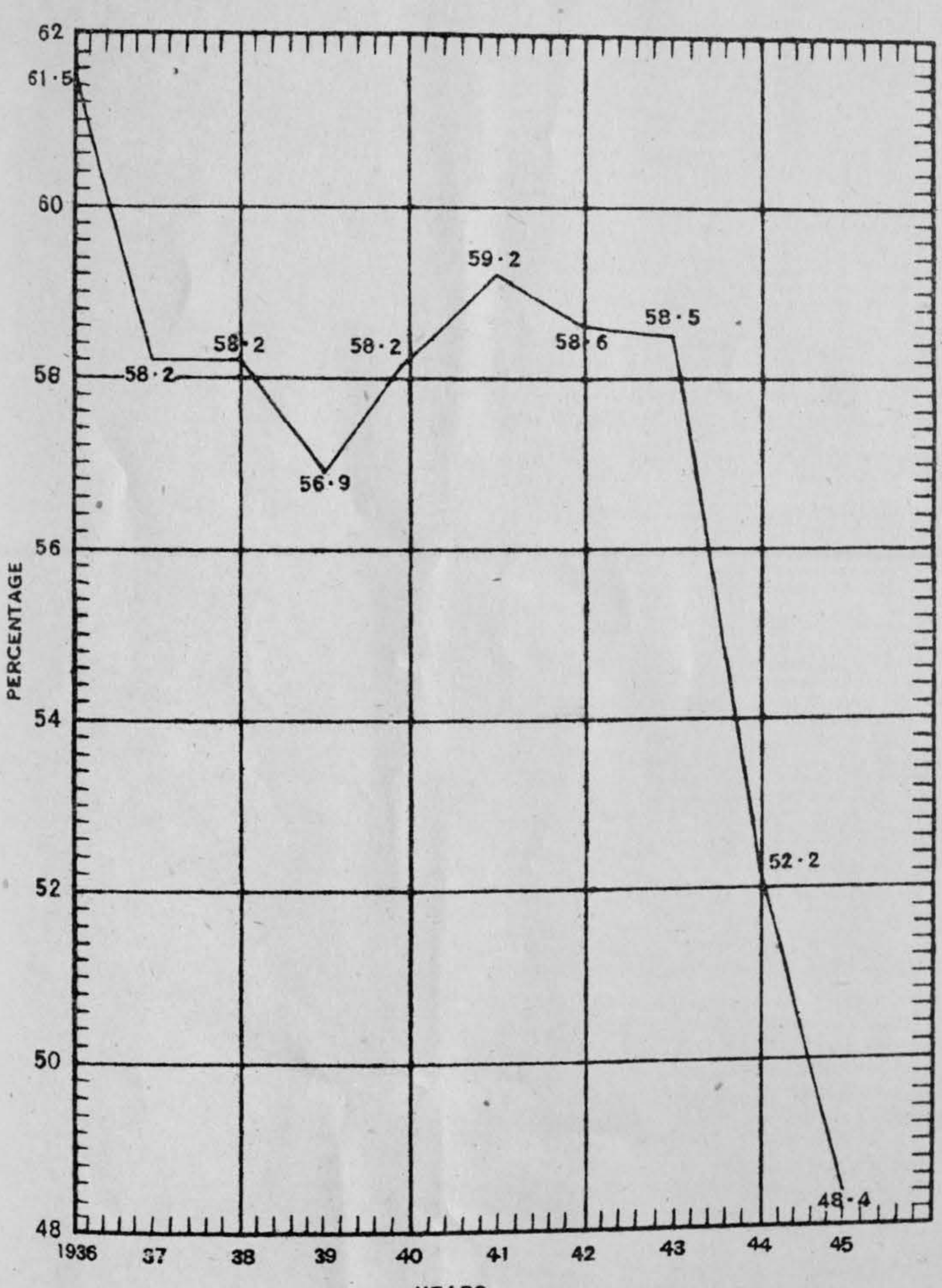
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS — ORDINARY



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE — THEFTS



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1945

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Charges of the various Ranges during the year were :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
Northern Range.	
r. E. H. Colebrook, C.I.E., M.C.	From 1st January to 24th April and from 25th June to 25th October.
r. D. Crossley	From 25th April to 24th June and from 26th October to 31st December.
Central Range.	
i Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao.	Throughout the year.
Southern Range.	
r. C. R. Charsley, O.B.E.	From 1st January to 14th July.
Ir. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E.	From 15th July to 31st December.
Western Range.	
Ir. H. Keene	Throughout the year.
Railways and C.I.D., Madras.	
Ir. W. H. Wright ..	From 1st January to 1st April.
iri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai.	From 2nd April to 31st December.

Mr. R. Hume, C.I.E., O.B.E., continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, throughout the year except from 12th August to 7th October when he was on leave and Mr. S. W. W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Police, held additional charge.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police till 12th March when Mr. O. L. Burrell relieved him and continued for the rest of the year.

Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—In G.O. Ms. No. 636, Home, dated 27th February 1945, the post of Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police was sanctioned and Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnayya Shetty held this post from 3rd March till the end of the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in eight districts, while there was one change in 14 districts, two changes in four districts and three changes in one district. District Superintendents held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 21 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General were in additional charge of districts on nine occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum and the holding of additional charge continued to entail considerable strain.

The details below show the officers who were deputed for other duties during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
Indian Police.	
Mr. J. M. Green	Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, throughout the year.
Mr. D. C. T. Cameron ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, till 1st November when he proceeded on leave.
Mr. G. H. P. Bailey ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	Inspector-General of Police, Travancore, throughout the year.
Mr. J. R. DeChazal ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Mr. E. L. Stracey ..	In the Police Security Corps in Bengal and Assam from 6th August.
Madras Police Service.	
Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib Bahadur.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, till 19th June.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Ghaus Chida Sahib Bahadur.	A.R.P. Depot Officer, Madras, till 31st July and Regional Transport Officer, Madura, from 1st November.
Mr. M. D. Ebenezer ..	Regional Transport Officer, Trichinopoly, from 1st November.
Mr. H. G. C. Barboza ..	In the Security Corps in Bengal and Assam till 24th July.
Sri Rao Bahadur R. Natesa Ayyar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer till 1st November and officiating Central Intelligence Officer from 1st November.
Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Port A.R.P. Officer, Madras, till 1st June.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur.	Area Rationing Officer, Rajahmundry, throughout the year.
Sri B. N. Kalyana Rao ..	Additional Assistant Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Madras, throughout the year.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Habibuddin Siddhiki Sahib Bahadur.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, from 20th June.
Sri P. Appa Rao	Regional Transport Officer, Cuddapah, from 1st November.
Mr. W. Carlson	Regional Transport Officer, Coimbatore, from 1st November.
Sri S. Ramanuja Ayyangar	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.	Special duty under the Government of India, War Department, throughout the year.
Mr. J. H. Gray	Chief Fire Officer, Madras City, throughout the year.
Sri Rao Sahib C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar.	Assistant Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Madras, from 2nd July to 31st October.

Three officers of the Indian Police and two officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

2. STRENGTH(Statement D, column 16).—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 27,084 as against 27,036 at the end of 1944. The important change in the strength was the permanent retention of one Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, two Sergeants-Major, two Sergeants, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 12 head constables and four buglers in the Central Recruits' Schools, Anantapur, and Vellore, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 4273, Home, dated 28th November 1945.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of statement D are :—

	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Havildars-Major and Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar, Marava and Yenadi Reclamation work	..	1	3	..	7	69	493	573
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	..	4	..	2	10	72	88
3 Plague Police	..	..	..	..	..	8	98	106
4 Additional Police	..	..	..	..	1	6	48	55
5 Central Recruits' Schools	...	1	1	2	4	4	4	16
6 Special Emergency Force	..	..	..	4	..	47	414	465
7 Madras City	1	2	10	..	40	99	570	722
8 All other temporary forces	5	34	45	86	213	1,021	9,152	10,556
Total ..	6	38	63	92	267	1,264	10,851	12,581

Additional Police.—As local conditions had not improved in the villages of Gudipad and Musalareddipalli in the Cuddapah district and at Muradi-Hanumapuram and four other villages in the Bellary district, the additional forces in those places were retained throughout the year.

Local factions in Chinnasettipalli village in the Cuddapah district and the persistent commission of forest offences by the villagers of Ennamangalam in the Coimbatore district necessitated the quartering of an additional force of one Sub-Inspector, two head constables and 20 constables with effect from 15th January in the former village and one head constable and six constables from 1st August in the latter village.

The additional force in Nellore Town was withdrawn during the year.

Recruitment.—There were 2,287 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 1,198 in 1944. Temporary appointments were made against these vacancies as in the previous year. Vacancies which occurred at the end of year were reserved for ex-army men on demobilization. Among the recruits, 31 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates. Ten ex-army men and 158 members of the scheduled classes were enlisted. Literate men were generally available but the standard of those enlisted continued to be far below the required type in view of the less attractive scale of pay offered and the lack of security of permanent service.

Casualties (Statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,878 as against 1,701 in 1944, an increase of 177 or 10·4 per cent. The increase was mainly under discharges, 247 against 141 in 1944. Many unsuitable men had to be discharged.

Two Police officers were killed and 92 injured in the course of their duty during the year as against 6 and 94 respectively in the previous year.

Health (Statement E, columns 37 to 39).—Health further deteriorated during the year. The percentage of admission into hospitals was 165·2 as against 154·1 in the previous year, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 5·8 against 4·7 in the previous year. The increase in the percentages was due to the strain imposed by continuous additional duties occasioned by the War and the lack of proper nourishment owing to the high cost of living. The prevalence of malaria in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Malabar districts and in the coastal area of the Chingleput district also contributed to the increase. The number of police officers who died was 217 as against 271 in 1944. Periodical medical examination of members of the subordinate Police Service was conducted during the year but I doubt whether it was thorough enough.

3. EDUCATION (Statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 3,020 head constables and 19,869 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. One or 0·03 per cent of the former and 188 or 0·94 per cent [illegible] latter were illiterate against one, or 0·03 per cen[illegible] 240, or 1·14 per cent, respectively, in the previous ye[illegible]

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS—The Provincial Police T[illegible] School, Vellore.—Mr. D. Crossley continued to [illegible] Principal till April 21st and from July 3rd to Octobe[illegible] Sri Rao Sahib V. R. Rajaratnam, District Superin[illegible] of Police, North Arcot, held additional charge of the [illegible] from April 21st to July 1st and from October 2[illegible] December 29th. Mr. C. E. Lonsdale was the Pri[illegible] from December 30th.

In G.O. No. 1714, Home, dated 1st June 1945, th[illegible] of a Vice-Principal for the School was sanctioned [illegible] Deputy Superintendent of Police was appointed to the [illegible] with effect from July 20th.

Three Army Officers, two probationary Deputy Su[illegible]tendents of Police and two District Superintende[illegible] Police of the Pudukottai State joined the School for t[illegible]ing during the year. All of them, except an Army Of[illegible] were posted to districts for practical training.

Subordinate Officers.—Fifty-eight probationary [illegible] Inspectors were on the rolls at the commencement of [illegible] year. They were posted to districts in October [illegible] training. The current session opened with 31 probation[illegible] Sub-Inspectors, including one Sub-Inspector from Co[illegible] Among those recruited, 12 are graduates and 11 h[illegible] passed the Intermediate Examination. Their gen[illegible] standard of physique is poor.

Training of the cadets—The curriculum and the meth[illegible] of teaching introduced in the School in recent years w[illegible] followed during the year. A revision is necessary [illegible] present conditions and under consideration. The major[illegible] of the probationary Sub-Inspectors passed in all [illegible] subjects before they passed out.

The post of a Tutor was sanctioned during the year [illegible] teach English to the cadets and the post was filled by [illegible] transfer of an officer from the Educational Departmen[illegible]

The health of both staff and cadets was very good. [illegible] the cadets except one, were well behaved; discipline [illegible] maintained at a high standard. Sports and games form[illegible] a large part in the year's activities, as usual. The mana[illegible]ment of the hostel continued to be efficient.

The control of the school was transferred from [illegible] Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, to [illegible] Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I[illegible] Madras, during the year.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The additional Cen[illegible] Recruits' School at Vellore and the Central Recruits' Sch[illegible] at Vizianagram, were closed on May 6th and July 2[illegible] respectively. The Central Recruits' Schools at Vell[illegible] Anantapur and Coimbatore continued to train a la[illegible] number of recruits. The control of the Central Recru[illegible] School, Vellore, was transferred from the Deputy Inspecto[illegible] General of Police, Central Range, to the Deputy Inspecto[illegible] General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, during t[illegible] year. In G.O. Ms. No. 4273, Home, dated 28th Novemb[illegible] 1945, the Central Recruits' Schools, Vellore and Anantap[illegible] were made permanent with a minimum staff sanctio[illegible] for each school.

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	T[illegible]
Central Recruits' School—							
Vellore	770	371	1,141	991	58	92	1,14[illegible]
Anantapur	398	660	1,058	715	77	266	1,0[illegible]
Coimbatore	558	687	1,245	1,036	120	89	1,2[illegible]

The schools were efficiently run; discipline and conduct were satisfactory. The management of the hostels attached to them was also good.

5. CONDUCT—Departmental punishments excluding the awards of blackmarks (Statement E, columns 10 to 13).—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1943.	1944.	1945.
For absence without leave	0·3	0·3	0·4
For offences other than absence without leave.	3·0	3·4	3·6
Total	3·3	3·7	4·0

Discipline was well maintained.

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the act[illegible] strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year w[illegible] 17·7 as against 16·6 in 1944. The total number of me[illegible] dismissed from the force was 231, of which 39 were fo[illegible] absence without leave, the previous year's figures being [illegible] 205 and 15 respectively. The increase in the number of [illegible] dismissals was due to deterrent action having to be taken [illegible] for absence without leave.

Appeals.—

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which punishments were cancelled or modified.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1943.	1944.	1945.
By the Inspector-General	123	24	23	15	8	7	13·3	42·1	43·75
By the Deputy Inspectors-General ..	647	825	709	188	239	166	33·8	30·3	24·6

As in 1944, the number of appeals received by the Inspector-General in the year excludes second appeals barred under Police Standing Orders, Volume I, 110. At the same time care was taken to see that there was no miscarriage of justice—vide Police Standing Orders, Volume I, 109. Punishments on the whole were awarded with due care and discrimination.

Only one appeal was preferred to the Government in the year and it was pending at the close.

Judicial punishments (Statement E, columns 14 to 21).—There is a further marked rise in the number of officers and men who were punished by criminal courts, the number being 123 as against 73 in the previous year. The number convicted for offences committed in their official capacity was 68 and for offences committed in their private capacity 55, as against 21 and 52 respectively in 1944. Thirty-one men were convicted under the Police Act. Many offences were by the temporary staff whose general standard is low and who are unmindful of their future since their status is only temporary.

A constable of the Nellore district was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months in a sensational case of cheating under sections 120-B and 420, Indian Penal Code.

Two constables of the North Arcot district were prosecuted under section 44 of the Madras District Police Act for deserting the force. One of them was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and the other Rs. 20.

Two head constables of the Tanjore district were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of simple imprisonment under sections 330 and 331, Indian Penal Code, for causing grievous injuries to an individual whom they examined in the course of investigation of a case of dacoity. Both of them were dismissed from service.

6. **HONOURS, TITLES AND REWARDS.**—The following honours and titles were conferred in the year :—

C.I.E.—Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

O.B.E.—Mr. C. R. Charsley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—Sri Rao Sahib P. Munilal and Sri Rao Sahib M. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Rao Sahib.—Sri C. J. P. Pinto, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Sri K. Devaraja Pillai, Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal and the Indian Police Medal.

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal—For distinguished service.—Mr. D. Crossley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Mr. G. H. P. Bailey, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.

The Indian Police Medal.—(*a*) *For gallantry.*—Sri L. K. Jagga Rao, Inspector of Police, M. Narasimhalu, head constable and C. Satyanarayana Patnaik, M. S. Santiago and P. S. Muthia Thevar, constables.

(*b*) *For meritorious service.*—Messrs. J. F. B. Kaye, B. W. Lane and G. F. Harrison, District Superintendents of Police, Sri S. C. Padhi, Mr. W. Carlson, Sri I. Sobhanadri Nayudu and M. S. Anantarama Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sri K. Subramaniam, Sri G. B. Ramachandran and P. Appalaswami, Inspectors of Police, Messrs. G. P. Stagg, A. E. Hawker and C. W. M. Cooke, Sergeants-Major, Mr. K. P. Thomas, Subadar-Major, Malabar Special Police, Sri S. Rathinaswami, Sub-Inspector of Police and R. Manicka Mudaliyar and P. Venkatasubbiah, head constables.

Rewards (Statement E, columns 22 and 23) :—

	1944.		1945.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Rewards to Police officers.				
Madras City	1,097	2,468	792	2,263
Districts including the C.I.D.	11,646	73,651	12,563	85,396
Total ..	12,743	76,119	13,355	87,659
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.				
Madras City	235	948	319	1,090
Districts including the C.I.D.	9,075	43,163	8,101	44,006
Total ..	9,310	44,111	8,420	45,096

The gratifying increase both in the number of police officers rewarded and in the amounts expended is an indication of the improvement in the investigation of crime. The increase in the amount given to private individuals shows the improved consideration given to co-operation by the public with the police.

Good work was also recognized by the grant of meritorious service or good service entries to police officers and letters of appreciation and parchment certificate to members of the public. In exceptional cases accelerated promotion was given for outstanding good work.

Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—The following extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year :—

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow and three daughters of a late head constable of the Cuddapah district.	A pension of Rs. 9–14–0 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 140 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 2–8–8 per mensem to each of the three daughters [G.O. Ms. No. 333, Finance (Pension), dated 23rd March 1945].	He died as a result of injuries received while attempting to shoot a cheetah during the discharge of his official duties.
2 A temporary police constable of the Cuddapah district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 66 to the temporary police constable [G.O. Ms. No. 1194, Finance (Pension), dated 10th November 1945].	His left eye had to be removed on account of a gun shot wound caused accidentally during a practice skirmish attack in a tactical scheme.
3 The widow, three sons and two daughters of a late constable of the Chingleput district.	A pension of Rs. 3–13–0 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 1–7–0 per mensem each to the sons and daughters [G.O. Ms. No. 1132, Finance (Pension), dated 22nd October 1945].	He died of grievous injuries sustained as a result of being knocked down by a military lorry.
4 An Inspector of Police of the Madura North district.	An ex-gratia grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Inspector of Police (G.O. Ms. No. 103, Finance, dated 1st February 1945).	He sustained terrible injuries as a result of acid thrown on him in Madura Town in October 1942.
5 Two widows and one daughter of a late constable of the Madura North district.	A pension of Rs. 4–3–4 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 80 to each of the two widows and a pension of Rs. 1–9–4 to the daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 680, Finance (Pension), dated 8th June 1945].	He died as a result of a cut received on his head and face during the discharge of his official duty.
6 The widow and daughter of the late officiating head constable of the Ramnad district.	A pension of Rs. 8–2–0 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 2–11–0 per mensem to the daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 1098, Finance (Pension), dated 13th October 1945].	He was stabbed to death while on duty.
7 An officiating head constable of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 4–2–0 per mensem to the officiating head constable [G.O. Ms. No. 831, Finance (Pension), dated 21st July 1945].	He sustained an injury in his right eye while in the discharge of his official duty.

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
8 An ex-police constable of the Malabar district.	A gratuity of Rs. 48 to the ex-police constable [G.O. Ms. No. 1332, Finance (Pension), dated 28th December 1945].	While jumping over an obstacle ditch d his training he met with an accide which his right leg was fractured.
9 A private individual in the Tinnevelly district.	An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 350 (G.O. Ms. No. 1122, Home, dated 9th April 1945).	He was physically deformed as the resu injuries sustained by him while assistin police in arresting a military deserter.
10 The dependents of 136 deceased police officers (against 129 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view o approved service of the deceased p officers and the poor circumstances in w their dependents were left.

7. **COST (Statement D, columns 17 to 19).**—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1945–46, excluding the lump sum recovery from the Central Government in respect of the War Police and including the expenditure in England, was Rs. 3,52,44,552 as against Rs. 3,02,05,390 in 1944–45. There was an increase under all the minor heads except 'Police Training Schools', 'Malabar Police Force' and 'Charges in England'. The increase was mainly due to (*a*) expansion of the Police Force, (*b*) grant of enhanced rates of dearness and war allowances, (*c*) supply of motor vehicles for the increased mobility of the force, (*d*) rise in prices of all articles of clothing and equipment, (*e*) increase in the number of subdivisional officers and (*f*) heavy expenditure on the feeding and transport of bandobast parties.

There was also a net expenditure of Rs. 80,379 on account of the Civic Guards.

8. **BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.**—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned strength in each rank.	
	1945.	1944.	1945.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants ..	135	68·6	72·9
Sub-Inspectors	565	40·2	41·6
Head constables	2,247	70·8	70·8
Constables	16,897	76·5	76·7

Most of the Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repair. In view of the continued difficulty in finding rented accommodation at places where Government quarters have not been provided, it is essential that, as soon as possible, every police officer should be properly housed in Government quarters, particularly in factious areas.

Appropriations of Rs. 35,700 for police minor works and Rs. 14,700 for new major works were sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1945–46.

9. **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—The total membership of the Police Co-operative Societies in the Province at the end of the year was 19,371 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,02,660. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 21,145 and Rs. 4,29,222. The societies continued to function satisfactorily.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores in most of the districts continued to be of immense benefit in another year of economic stress, particularly to the constabulary.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
Inspectors	231	267	97·9	98·5
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	150	173	92·0	94·0
Sub-Inspectors ..	1,164	1,256	81·9	82·5
Havildars-Major and head constables.	2,743	2,962	92·0	90·16
Constables	18,223	17,919	87·1	82·62
Total ..	22,511	22,577	87·5	83·77

In the year under review the percentage has been calculated on the number of persons eligible to join the fund instead of on the actual strength with a view to know how far those eligible to join the fund have availed of the benefit thereof. In view of the continued high cost of living, more constables could not join the fund.

10. **WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTOR**—The standard of work and efficiency of the Circle Inspe was on the whole satisfactory. In G.O. Ms. No. 3848, H dated 24th October 1945, sanction was accorded fo appointment of a constable to assist each Circle Inspe in his scriptory work.

In most of the districts the work of the Sub-Inspe was good. A large number of head constables conti to remain in charge of the stations owing to the deflec of many permanent Sub-Inspectors from their re duties; the strain thereby imposed on Circle Inspe and superior officers continued to be heavy.

11. **ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDE GENERAL RESERVE.**—The Reserves were kept u strength and most of them were mobilised at least during the year. Men unsuitable for work in the Res were replaced wherever necessary. The percentag natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kep low as possible and the reserves maintained a fair stan of efficiency. The strain of duties imposed on t continued to be very heavy. The lack of a good stan of platoon commander, the growing feeling of insecu among the constabulary and the insufficiency of operated to lower the standard of efficiency and discip

Owing to the continued pre-occupation of officer their headquarters with duties connected with the it was not possible for the Reserves of the Vizagapa and East Godavari districts to perform the Agency in the year. The temporary Special Emergency stationed at Vizagapatam and St. Thomas' Mount conti to remain fairly efficient. One of the platoons of the continued to be retained in Nellore.

12. **MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.**—Lieut.-Col. G.C. B O.B.E., M.C., continued in command of the force du the year, except for the period from October 21s November 10th when Mr. A. E. D. Frederick, Adju and Deputy Commandant, held additional charg Commandant. Mr. F. V. Arul continued to hold ch of the post of Adjutant and Deputy Commandant January 17th when Capt. H. Sambamurti reli him. Mr. A. E. D. Frederick, District Superinten of Police, relieved Capt. H. Sambamurti on Febr 20th and remained in charge of the post for the rem der of the year. The following officers were Assis Commandants during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
Permanent Assistant Commandant.	
Mr. F. V. Arul	From 1st January to 26th Feb and from 5th to 7th June.
Sri M. Narayana Menon.	From 27th February to 26th May
Mr. A. E. D. Frederick ..	In additional charge from 27th M 4th June and from 8th June to December.
Temporary Additional Assistant Commandants.	
Lt. T. M. Abdulla ..	Throughout the year except whe was on leave from 18th Nove to 17th December.
Mr. A. E. D. Frederick ..	In additional charge from 18th No ber to 17th December.
Sri Rao Sahib M. Madhava Menon.	From 5th March to 27th Novemb
Sri M. Narayana Menon.	From 1st January to 4th March from 28th November to 31st De ber.
Sri K. Krishnan Nayar ..	Throughout the year.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of permanent force during the year. The casualties during the year were 9 retirements, 2 resignations dismissals, 3 desertions, 31 discharges and 4 deaths. system of filling up vacancies in the permanent by the transfer of the most suitable and efficient me the temporary Emergency Additional Force conti during the year.

The health of this Force was good except for an increase in the incidence of malaria. The average number of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 13·25 as against 9·02 in the previous year. There were 60 cases of malaria and 10 of influenza in the year as against 33 and 3 respectively in the previous year. The marked increase in the number of cases of malaria was due to the performance of detachment duties in malarial tracts.

91·8 per cent of the officers and other ranks subscribed to the General Provident Fund in the year.

As usual, training cadres in all branches, including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were held. Training in unarmed combat was also held and regularly practised. Two Inspectors of the Mysore State were trained for a period of 3½ months in the Malabar Special Police. Five non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Army Signal School, Poona, the Small Arms School, Saugar, and the Army School of Physical Training, Poona. All of them were declared to have qualified.

Discipline, on the whole, was fair and had to be enforced with rigour during the year. The marked increase of dismissals during the year, viz., 11 as against 4 in the previous year, was necessary, mostly to curb indiscipline or to prevent desertions or absences from sentry post. As with the regular police the incidence of indiscipline was mainly among the temporary staff who know that their status and future is only such. The annual military inspection was not held during the year.

In spite of the scattered disposition of the various companies, the inspection and maintenance of the arms of the Force were carried out satisfactorily. There was no inspection of arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

Duties such as guarding of vulnerable points in Madras and in the Nilgiris, garrisoning the former military posts at West Hill and Malappuram as well as patrol duty in connexion with the prevention of smuggling of foodgrains on the Cochin, Coimbatore and Travancore borders continued to be the major pre-occupation of the Malabar Special Police during the year. Company moves consequently were again very frequent. One employed on anti-smuggling duty along the Travancore border in the Tinnevelly district and another in Madras to guard vulnerable points were withdrawn on October 1st and November 1st respectively. The company which was stationed in Cannanore in the previous year was moved to Tellicherry.

Internal wireless communication was maintained throughout the year, despite the frequent breakdown of Rotary Transformers.

The usual refresher course for signallers of the Armed Reserves was held. The annual classification of the signallers was carried out by an Assistant Commandant. All the 76 put up for the classification passed.

Probationary Sergeants.—The fifth batch of six Indian Sergeants were trained in the Force during the year. One of them who was absent without leave from December 26th has been struck off as a deserter.

13. **VILLAGE POLICE.**—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime was again only fairly satisfactory. Gazetted officers during their tours impressed on them, as usual, the need for close co-operation. The number of village officers rewarded for good work in the last two years and the amount spent are given below :—

1944.		1945.	
Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
600	4,018	690	4,912

Instances of misconduct and neglect of duty among village officers were brought to the notice of their superior officers. It is unfortunate that disciplinary action generally seems to be belated and light. The number of village officers reported against in the year was 647 as against 551 in 1944, of these, 326 were punished as against 235 in 1944.

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees were useful in only a few districts. Committees which were of no assistance to the Police were dissolved. The extent to which they helped the Police during the year is shown in the following table :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1945.

District.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1945.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).	Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	Number of O.V., Bad characters (K.Ds., D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.
Vizagapatam ..	682	10	2	6	2	3	40
East Godavari ..	674	1	1	1	..	..	5
West Godavari ..	546	15	6	8	..	..	53
Kistna	875	44	24	13	..	3	36
Guntur	915	105	24	34	17	55	208
Nellore	685	10	4	2	1	3	6
Kurnool	739	48	13	22	2	10	6
Bellary	408	6	..	27	..	1	7
Anantapur	409	3	..	1	..	2	..
Cuddapah	194	6	2	5	..	1	..
Chittoor	244	1	1	1	1	1	..
North Arcot ..	1,452	7	3	2	..	..	..
Chingleput	500	35	15	18	7	8	47
South Arcot ..	1,583	18	3	4	..	..	..
Tanjore	804	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madura North ..	657	5	5	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	786	3	2	2	1	1	..
Tinnevelly	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	567	10	4	4	2	5	53
Salem	833	9	1	2	..	1	..
Coimbatore ..	860	2	2	..	9	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	47	3	..	..	..	..	25
South Kanara ..	720	7	1	..	..	..	10
Total ..	15,192	349	113	152	42	94	496

14. **GHAT TALAIYARIS.**—The sanctioned and actual number of these talaiyaris remained at 77 and they continued to fulfil their purpose well.

15. **CIVIC GUARDS.**—The sanctioned and actual strengtbs of Civic Guards in the Province on the last day of the year were as shown below :—

Sanctioned strength.			Actual strength.		
Commanders.	Members.	Total.	Commanders.	Members.	Total.
144	1,440	1,584	106	972	1,078

Groups in the Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiri districts were abolished during the year. The policy of retaining Civic Guards where they are useful and abolishing them where they are found to be useless is being continued.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. **GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.**—The prices of staple foodgrains remained at almost the previous year's high level. On the whole the South-West monsoon was normal in Kistna and Cuddapah, above normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput and Chittoor and below normal in the rest of the Province. The North-East monsoon was above normal in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris and below normal in the rest of the Province. The condition of the standing crops was generally fair, except in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central districts and in the South. A cyclone in the latter part of the year, however, did considerable damage to standing crops in the coastal areas of the Circars. Improved preventive work, the extension of the provisions of the Madras City Police Act to a number of places, availability of labour, the breaking up of many criminal organizations and the vigorous action taken against out-of-view criminals, were the main causes for the decrease in the volume of total as well as professional crime in another difficult year for the Police. As a large proportion of the Force continued to remain diverted from their normal duties owing to pre-occupation with the many duties pertaining to the war during the major part of the year, many officiating and inexperienced

officers held responsible posts. In as many as 302 out of the 947 stations in the Province, excluding the Madras City, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of the stations for over three months in the year. Despite all these adverse conditions, crime was well controlled and the standard of detection remained steady and at a high level.

17. **TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.**—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 55,138 as against 58,591 in 1944, a decrease of 3,453 cases or 5·9 per cent. A graph illustrating the trend of total cognizable crime during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. Though there was a further decline in 1945 the figure is still 34·6 per cent more than that recorded in 1938 due to the continued economic stress and the other adverse conditions occasioned by the war.

Decreases in crime were recorded in thirteen districts and in Madras City, the most noticeable being :—

South Arcot	..	33·5 per cent.
Bellary	..	28·4 ,,
Tinnevelly	..	27·0 ,,
The Nilgiris	..	22·9 ,,

The use of a more proper discretion in registering old and trivial offences in the South Arcot district, the availability of labour and the prompt and effective action taken against potential criminals under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in the Bellary district, improved conditions of wages to labourers, intensive action under the security sections and frequent raids on villages inhabited by criminal Maravars in the Tinnevelly district, and the vigorous action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and under sections 64 and 65 of the Madras City Police Act in the Nilgiris district were the principal causes for these decreases.

There were increases in the remaining fourteen districts, the most marked being :—

Cuddapah	..	21·8 per cent.
Malabar ..	..	15·7 ,,
Chingleput	..	15·6 ,,

Acute economic distress in the Cuddapah and the [illegible] put districts and the better bringing to light of [illegible] the Malabar district were the main causes for the [illegible]

The working of the Habitual Offenders Act [illegible] increased Police staff with the formation of several [illegible] tional Police stations, circles and subdivisions permitted a more efficient control of crime and [illegible] It is a truism that crime will not come fully to light [illegible] the police strength is adequate.

The total number of cases under the Special and [illegible] Laws and for "nuisance" offences increased during [illegible] year—95,750 cases of the former against 64,100 in [illegible] or an increase of 49·4 per cent and 238,205 cases [illegible] latter against 193,681 in 1944 or an increase of 22·9 per [illegible] Marked increases were noticeable in eight districts under [illegible] former class of offences and in fifteen districts under [illegible] latter and were largely due to the vigorous enforce[illegible] of the provisions of the various acts and control [illegible] introduced.

The following figures show the arrests and convic[illegible] for drunkenness during the last two years:—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted [illegible]
		Men.	Women.	Men.
Urban.	1944	11,065	332	10,719
	1945	13,130	427	11,413
Rural.	1944	5,026	133	4,720
	1945	6,616	121	6,382

*The number shown here includes those who appeared volunta[illegible] summons.

18. **SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON** [illegible] **PROPERTY.**—A map showing the comparative crimi[illegible] of the various districts including the Madras City [illegible] year is prefixed to this report. The number of [illegible] offences against person and property decreased by [illegible] cases or 1·7 per cent. The ratios of such offences to [illegible] lation in this Province in the years 1943, 1944 and [illegible] were one case for every 2,410, 2,588 and 2,633 [illegible] respectively.

19. **GRAVE CRIME.**—The comparative statement [illegible] shows the number of true cases of grave crime [illegible] in the last two years. Graphs showing the trend of [illegible] crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, [illegible] house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft during [illegible] last ten years are prefixed to this report.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1944 and 1945.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Madras City	7	7	2	..	18	21	424	265	12	9	2,743	2,206	3,206
Vizagapatam	39	47	3	1	12	22	358	305	153	102	849	1,097	1,414
East Godavari ..	29	33	4	3	8	5	215	229	64	64	820	787	1,140
West Godavari ..	27	28	..	1	1	2	195	173	61	55	493	338	777
Kistna	38	25	1	..	8	9	293	340	77	57	769	632	1,186
Guntur	49	47	7	..	6	13	297	268	104	71	844	743	1,307
Nellore	28	34	3	1	8	11	199	156	79	77	421	530	738
Kurnool	42	33	2	5	9	3	147	121	82	59	310	234	592
Bellary	40	19	2	1	4	..	176	126	100	67	306	255	628
Anantapur	42	38	3	4	10	6	154	183	107	86	382	310	698
Cuddapah	50	68	2	..	8	5	176	161	81	88	360	397	677
Chittoor	27	26	..	4	3	14	136	191	103	100	346	354	615
Chingleput	25	17	6	2	9	5	452	466	169	119	1,415	1,888	2,076
North Arcot	24	24	7	4	2	12	335	248	177	199	1,017	1,112	1,562
Salem	102	93	7	6	36	21	381	346	399	366	1,030	1,322	1,955
Coimbatore	169	137	10	6	23	34	538	469	529	518	1,538	1,606	2,807
The Nilgiris	1	4	3	..	1	3	91	72	1	2	341	259	438
Malabar	31	35	3	..	6	13	323	304	77	95	710	812	1,150
South Kanara	30	29	2	3	10	4	154	180	24	33	414	455	634
Trichinopoly	57	53	6	..	27	31	440	331	352	414	1,667	1,659	2,549
South Arcot	24	31	9	10	14	22	479	450	418	429	3,323	1,845	4,267
Tanjore	57	61	2	6	24	32	698	787	338	407	1,592	1,631	2,711
North Madura	35	37	10	6	27	44	194	245	252	263	1,613	1,404	2,131
South Madura	56	36	5	3	23	16	274	189	282	198	902	771	1,542
Ramnad	55	46	21	8	42	32	401	344	409	391	1,452	1,146	2,380
Tinnevelly	89	78	66	3	200	100	528	364	388	222	1,585	1,018	2,856
Railway Police, Madras.	1	3	..	..	1	1	7	3	..	..	667	673	676
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	613	648	621
Total ..	1,174	1,092	186	77	540	481	8,073	7,327	4,838	4,491	28,522	26,132	43,333

There was a decrease of 3,733 cases or 8·6 per cent. Decreases were recorded under all heads, the percentages of decrease being :—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Murder ..	6·9	House-breaking ..	9·2
Dacoity ..	58·6	Cattle theft	7·2
Robbery ..	10·9	Ordinary theft ..	8·4

20. **MURDER.**—The number of true cases of murder was 1,092 as against 1,174 in 1944, a decrease of 82 cases or 6·9 per cent. Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (137) followed by Salem (93), Tinnevelly (78), Cuddapah (68), Tanjore (61) and Trichinopoly (53). It is gratifying that there was a further decrease in the Tinnevelly district where, for the seventh year in succession, there was no serious factious rioting attended with murder; a steady and satisfactory improvement in a district notorious for its factious murders in the past.

The following shows the classification of the cases according to motive in the last two years :—

Motive.	1944.	1945.
1. Sexual causes	244	277
2. Family disputes	243	241
3. Faction	131	128
4. Robbery	53	57
5. Other causes	503	389
Total ..	1,174	1,092

There was a further slight decline under factious murders. In the Tinnevelly district there was a further satisfactory drop under this type of murder, the figure being 9 as against 14 in 1944.

One hundred and eleven murderers committed suicide in the year as against 108 in 1944.

The following cases of murder are of interest :—

Owing to domestic discord a man in the Vizagapatam district, with the help of his brother-in-law, beat his father to death and concealed the dead body in a bush. Nine pieces of bone and a piece of cloth recovered during the investigation of this case established the identity of the deceased. The murderer was sentenced to be hanged and his brother-in-law to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

While a constable was effecting the arrest of a ganja-seller in Rajahmundry in the East Godavari district when engaged in an illicit sale, the ganja-seller dealt a fatal blow with a stick on the head of the constable. He was sentenced to be hanged but the High Court modified the sentence to one of transportation for life.

Instigated by her paramour, a girl in the Kistna district poisoned her old husband's food and killed him. She and her paramour were sentenced to death. The conviction of the girl only was upheld in the High Court and the sentence on her was commuted to one of transportation for life by His Excellency the Governor.

A sixteen-year old girl, in the same district, decoyed another girl aged ten and brutally stoned her to death for the sake of her jewels. She was convicted and her case has been referred to the High Court for orders under section 27 of the Madras Children's Act.

A West African soldier attempted to molest a woman in the hut of a Jogi in the North Arcot district. When the other inmates of the hut interfered, he shot one of them dead and ran away. As he could not be identified, the case was treated as undetectable.

In an attempt by a sepoy to molest the wife of a watchman in a hut at Arkonam in the North Arcot district, the watchman attacked the sepoy and, before he could be captured, the latter shot him dead with a revolver and escaped. The case is under investigation.

Suspecting the fidelity of his wife, one Pakkiria Pillai in the Tanjore district is alleged to have stabbed her, her sister, mother and father. Three of them died on the spot and the fourth three months later. The case against the accused is pending in court.

As a result of faction, a Konar of Madura City shot dead another Konar with a ·12 bore gun and also fired several shots at a crowd, injuring several persons. The accused and his associates stand charged.

The headmaster of a school at Sathangudi in the South Madura district contracted intimacy with a mistress in the same school. The husband of the woman, who was also a teacher in the school, was brutally murdered by the headmaster with the help of an assassin and with the connivance of the woman, the dead body was tied in a gunny bag and thrown into a distant well. It was discovered in a highly decomposed state six weeks later. A careful investigation revealed the identity of the deceased through the dhobi marks on the clothes found on the body. The schoolmistress confessed her guilt and was tendered pardon. Both the headmaster and the assassin were sentenced to death.

Three assassins engaged by the paramour of an immoral woman in the Ramnad district decoyed her husband, brutally murdered him and concealed his head. On receipt of a bald report that a headless trunk was found, the Police, after very careful and patient investigation, traced the murderers who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The paramour, however, was discharged.

A Muslim, his wife and another Muslim woman in the Tinnevelly district strangled to death a nine-year old Muslim girl for the sake of her jewels. All the three accused were sentenced to death.

In the same district, an old woman was throttled to death in her sick-bed and her jewels worth Rs. 600 stolen. The property was recovered from three Marava women, two of whom were sentenced to death and the third to transportation for life.

While taking two persons from a village to Tiruppur in the Coimbatore district for an enquiry, a constable was attacked and beaten to death by their relations. The accused stand charged.

Longstanding and bitter enmity due to a dispute over land between one Iravada Udayar and another Udayar in the Salem district led to the latter being brutally murdered in the bazaar at Sendamangalam. Iravada Udayar, his son and his brother-in-law and two others were alleged to have conspired in this crime. The case ended in conviction but Iravada Udayar was acquitted.

Refusal by a ration shop-keeper to give an extra ration in the Malabar district so enraged the disappointed man that he stabbed him to death. He was sentenced to be hanged.

About fifty Mappillas in the Malabar district tortured 6 Panans and a Pana woman in a most inhuman manner on the suspicion that they had set evil spirits to work on a rich Mappilla who was suffering from paralysis. One of the Panans died as a result of the injuries inflicted by the Mappillas. Nineteen Mappillas and a Cheruma who assisted them stand charged.

Bitter enmity which arose owing to forest panchayat elections in a village in the Guntur district ended in a deadly attack on four persons of one party by 18 of the other party. One of the four persons was killed instantaneously and another died of the injuries the next day. Six of the accused were sentenced to death, three to transportation for life and nine to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

21. **INFANTICIDE.**—Cases of infanticide occurred in ten districts as in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic discord or insanity.

22. **RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.**—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly was 1,265 as against 1,043 in 1944, but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained. Most of these cases were only minor in nature. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the last 10 years is prefixed to this report. Twenty-one districts were free from serious cases of rioting. On five occasions the Police had to open fire to restore order.

Longstanding feud between the Kammas and the Telagas of Pusulur village in the Guntur district resulted in the commission of several acts of violence by both the parties in July. On July 31st they assembled with sticks and spears and, in the free fight which ensued, the Kammas were outnumbered and driven out of the village and two of their houses burnt down. The next day the Kammas returned with reinforcements from a neighbouring village. Armed with lethal weapons the Kamma party, which was about 500 strong, advanced towards Pusulur village while the Telagas with their followers, numbering about 200, stood ready to resist. Meanwhile a Police party of one head constable and three constables, armed with only one musket, arrived and warned both the parties to disperse. The Telagas retreated but the Kammas, openly

flouted the warning, pelted stones at the Police party and advanced determinedly. Two who rushed with pointed spears against the small Police party were shot dead by a constable. Altogether five rounds were fired and the mob dispersed. The principal accused in the case were charged and adequate Police bandobast has been made in the village.

Two influential and rich landlords in Vidavalur village in the Nellore district who were on inimical terms with each other and took opposite sides in local disputes were responsible for a serious and sensational rioting which occurred in the village on September 21st. One of them became so criminally aggressive that he went with a party of about 100 men to erect a water-lift in a channel, the exclusive right over which belonged to the rival landlord. In a clash that ensued between the two parties several men were injured and one was stabbed to death. The leaders then left the scene, followed by their men. While the men of the aggressive party were returning home by a road close to the house of the leader of the other party, the latter took his father's gun and fired three rounds at them, injuring eleven persons one of whom died in hospital. Both the leaders were sentenced to transportation for life, one of the rioters was sentenced to death and ten others to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment. Security proceedings were taken against the remaining rioters.

Demonstrations started by students against the trials in connection with the Indian National Army developed into serious rioting in Madura City. On November 6th a mob of 4,000 gathered in the Ramnad road and East Veli street in the City and resorted to acts of violence. They pulled down and set fire to the traffic umbrella, removed and set fire to planks in the A.R.P. tanks, destroyed municipal electric lamps, cut telephone wires and pelted stones at Police parties. The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Police party arrived at the scene and, after fruitlessly warning the mob, ordered a lathi charge. The mob became even more violent and threw brickbats at the Police party causing serious injuries to a Sub-Inspector in his head and minor injuries to other policemen. As the situation became critical and the mob more truculent the Police opened fire after due warning. Altogether 10 rounds were fired as a result of which two rioters were killed and three others injured. Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were then promulgated and a curfew order was also enforced. Order was restored in the City by 11 a.m. on the 7th November. Fifty-one prominent rioters have been charged. Tear smoke was used on both days. This was the first time in this Province that this weapon was used against the rioters and the use was, on the whole, satisfactory in disintegrating aggressive groups, thanks to suitable conditions for its use.

Of the thousands of labourers employed at a military base near Avadi in the Chingleput district, many arrive by rail from Madras in large numbers and most of them travel without tickets. The arrest of two ticketless travellers on October 20th resulted in a serious rioting two days later. About 500 labourers who arrived in a train from Madras on the morning of October 22nd congregated near a level-crossing close to the eastern end of the Avadi railway station platform and shouted to the labourers travelling in a following train to stop it and alight. Those in the train accordingly pulled the alarm chain, stopped the train and alighted. The crowd gathered thus swelled to about 2,000 and blocked the railway track and attacked the railway staff as well as the Railway Police party which consisted of two head constables and 12 constables. A lathi charge by the Police had the effect of pushing the crowd back to some extent but the mob became more aggressively defiant and pelted stones causing injuries to a head constable and six constables. As the situation grew more menacing and dangerous to life and property, the Police, after due warning, opened fire. The mob then dispersed. Only three rounds were fired but none was injured or killed.

The arrest of 20 gamblers and a seller of illicit arrack, effected by a Police party of an Inspector, Sub-Inspector, three head constables and 27 constables during a festival at Palanganangudi village in the Trichinopoly district on the night of May 22nd, attracted a crowd of about 2,000 villagers who began to attack them with stones. After due warning, the Inspector ordered a lathi charge and a section of the Police party chased the crow[d] [a] distance of 100 yards. But the mob soon regai[ned] former position and again pelted stones. The In[spector] with his men advanced about 200 yards but was f[ollowed] and almost surrounded by an angry mob of abou[t] As the rioters continued to throw stones and thr[eatened] to overpower the Police, the Inspector ordered hi[s men] to open fire. Four rounds were fired as a result of [which] one rioter was seriously injured; the mob dispersed.

When the Sub-Inspector of Vedaranyam station [and] two constables proceeded to arrest a notorious row[dy of] Panayadikuthagai village in the Tanjore distri[ct on] December 16th, about 50 to 60 satellites of the r[owdy] attacked them with sticks, spears and aruvals. The [Sub-] Inspector in self-defence opened fire with his re[volver] and also ordered his men to fire. Seven rounds were [fired] and the miscreants retreated to a distance. At [this] juncture the neighbouring villagers arrived at the [scene] and assisted the Police in dispersing the rioters, t[wo of] whom received gun shot injuries. The accused in [the] case have been charged.

Communal tension.—Elaborate and effective p[olice] arrangements were made during the Muharram, B[akrid] and other important festivals wherever tension betwe[en the] Hindus and the Muslims prevailed. The Muhar[ram] festival passed off peacefully, particularly at Vel[lore,] Ambur and Nellore.

As there has been no trouble of any kind betwee[n the] Nadars and the non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ram[nad] district, the application of the provisions of the In[dian] Police Act to regulate processions at the cost of the pa[rties] was discontinued during the year.

The provisions of section 30 of the Indian Police [Act] continued to be in force at Chintamani, Seidunga[nallur] and Dohnavur in the Tinnevelly district as the fe[eling] between the Nadars and the non-Nadars in the first vi[llage,] between the Muslims and others in the second and be[tween] the Christian and Hindu Nadars in the last continued strained.

The elaborate arrangements made during the M[aha]makam festival at Kumbakonam in the Tanjore di[strict] were very successful and creditable.

Agrarian movements.—The Arava Mala trouble [con]tinued in the Venkatagiri Estate but due to eff[orts to] control the occurrence of thefts in the zamin forest[s, it was] not marked during the year.

Ill-feelings between the Kisans and the non-K[isans] in Painkattur village in the Tanjore district dev[eloped] to such an extent that on January the 8th there [was] a clash which later developed into a serious situ[ation.] All the Kisans of Tiruturaipundi and Mannargudi [taluks] gathered and, armed with deadly weapons, marc[hed in] a body to attack and loot Painkattur village. A [Police] party under the Circle Inspector arrived in time [and] arrested 101 Kisans and disarmed them. Five h[undred] Kisans who came subsequently were also disarme[d and] dispersed. The situation was brought under contr[ol by] the promulgation of orders under section 144, Cr[iminal] Procedure Code, and by taking suitable action again[st the] leaders.

Other disturbances.—Twenty-three War tech[nicians] under training in the Sandur State brutally assault[ed the] villagers of Nagalapuram in the Bellary district. [The] case against them ended in conviction.

When a Sub-Inspector and two constables pro[ceeded] to effect the arrest of a man in a village in the South [Kanara] district, the Adi-Dravidas of the village attacked [them] with stones and sticks. The rioters have been char[ged.]

As a result of faction one Ramachandra Reddi of [a] village in the Anantapur district went to the M[adiga] quarters of another village in the same district and [with] the help of a Havildar and a Naik of a party of [the] Infantry stationed at Jutur, created a serious distur[bance] on March the 17th. The Naik fired two rounds i[n the] air with a rifle and frightened the Madigas, whi[le the] Havildar and Ramachandra Reddi beat those who [came] out of their huts on hearing the shots. At the insti[gation] of Ramachandra Reddi the Naik fired two more [rounds] at one Vetti Venkatigadu. The latter received a g[unshot] injury on his head while an Adi-Andhra woman wh[o was] standing in the vicinity received an injury on her [head] and fell unconscious. The Madigas then rushed

Havildar and the Naik and assaulted them. The Naik was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years but the Havildar and Ramachandra Reddi were acquitted.

Labour troubles.—Strikes decreased to 77 during the year from 79 in 1944. Of these, 19 were successful, 5 partially so and 27 were unsuccessful. Of the remaining 26 cases, the results in 24 cases were indefinite and particulars in 2 cases are awaited.

23. **DACOITY.**—Statistics of dacoity for 1944 and 1945 are given district-war in the statement at page 6. There were 77 dacoities as against 186 in 1944—a decrease of 58·6 per cent. Sixteen of these were reported to the magistrates direct. There were 26 highway dacoities, 20 field dacoities and 31 house dacoities. Eight districts were free from this form of crime. The highest figure was recorded in the South Arcot district, 10 against 9 in 1944. The gratifying and marked drop in the Tinnevelly district from 66 in 1944 to 3 in 1945 was mainly due to the increase in the district police strength coupled with intensive and effective police road patrols organized for the prevention of this type of offence which had been at a disturbingly high level for several years in the past, the figures being 15, 49, 81 and 66 in the years 1941 to 1944 respectively.

Some cases of interest are given below :—

A few of the military personnel stationed near Madanapalle Road Railway Station in the Chittoor district went one night to a neighbouring village, fired a few shots, scaled over a terrace and removed jewellery and cash worth Rs. 150. The case was referred as undetectable as the miscreants could not be identified by the villagers.

Armed with a gun and other deadly weapons a band of eight dacoits committed a most daring offence in the house of one Alagappa Chetti in a village in the Ramnad district on the night of August the 4th. After brutally handling the inmates of the house, the miscreants shot dead one man and removed jewels worth Rs. 1,300 from the person of Alagappa Chetti's wife. One of the dacoits has been arrested and the case is under further investigation.

A gang of notified tribe members in the Nellore district committed a dacoity on the Podili-Ongole Road and stole three boxes containing clothes and currency notes worth Rs. 3,000. They were arrested with some property and charged.

24. **ROBBERY.**—There were 481 cases of robbery as against 540 in 1944—a decrease of 10·9 per cent. Of these, 158 were highway robberies, 140 field robberies and 183 house robberies; 58 of these were reported to the magistrates direct. The Tinnevelly district continued to lead with 100 cases, followed by the North Madura and Coimbatore districts with 44 and 34 cases respectively.

Some cases of interest are cited below :—

A robber and his associate attacked a Brahman and his wife with a knife in the Pennar river in the South Arcot district and snatched away jewels worth Rs. 2,000. The injured man grappled with the robber and held him fast till help arrived. The criminal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and his associate to six years.

Three strangers gained the confidence of two women and a man in Tiruvannamalai in the North Arcot district, took them round the hills during the Karthigai festival and poisoned them with dhatura mixed with food. When the victims became unconscious, the culprits removed their jewels and absconded. The case is under investigation.

Two women of Pondicherry who visited the temple at Chidambaram were doped with dhatura by a criminal and his associate and were robbed of jewels worth Rs. 150. Both the accused were arrested in connection with a similar offence that they committed subsequently; they have been charged.

A criminal armed with an aruval snatched jewels from the ear of a woman who was going along a cart-track in the North Madura district. The victim and another woman promptly chased and caught him. He was convicted to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

Mail robbery.—There were no cases of mail robbery in the year.

25. **HOUSEBREAKING.**—There were 7,327 cases of house-breaking in the year as against 8,073 in 1944, a decrease of 9·2 per cent. There was a decrease in Madras City and in 18 districts. The highest figure was recorded in the Tanjore district. Local criminals were responsible for the bulk of this form of crime and a third of the cases were located.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 207 against Rs. 185 in 1944 and Rs. 150 in 1943.

A notorious inter-district criminal who was responsible for three offences in the Kurnool district and one in the Banganapalli State entered a house in the Vizagapatam district through a ventilator and carried away property worth Rs. 4,208. He was arrested with the property in a dancing girl's house in Berhampur and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

A local juvenile of Tanjore town organized a gang and committed as many as 19 house-breakings. He has been detained in the Senior Certified School at Chingleput.

A gang of ten persons under the leadership of a retired head constable entered the strong room in a temple in Salem town by cutting open the steel doors with a hacksaw and carried away gold and silver jewels worth Rs. 25,000. Property to the value of Rs. 10,000 has been recovered from them. They stand charged.

26. **THEFT.**—Twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-two cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1945 against twenty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two cases in 1944, a decrease of 8·4 per cent. Excluding Madras City, the highest figure was recorded in the Chingleput district. There were decreases in fourteen districts and in Madras City. Local criminals were also responsible for the bulk of this form of crime. Juvenile activity was prominent in the latter half of the year. Thefts of non-precious metals formed a fair percentage of the property stolen.

27. **CATTLE THEFT.**—There were 4,491 cases of cattle theft against 4,838 cases in 1944, a decrease of 7·2 per cent. As usual, the heavy demand for skins and meat was the cause for the bulk of this crime.

Cattle poisoning.—Sixty-one cases of cattle poisoning were reported against sixty-two in 1944. Twenty-two ended in conviction and 24 of the 48 persons arrested were convicted.

28. **COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.**—Fourteen cases of counterfeiting were recorded, of which seven ended in conviction, against 23 and 19 respectively in 1944. There were three cases of note-forgery, as in 1944. The coin and currency experts of the C.I.D. examined counterfeit coins and materials in 12 cases and gave evidence in courts in eight instances.

29. **OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.**—Six cases, as against two in 1944, were reported resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to two others. In three of these cases bombs were used. In four cases in the Chittoor district and in another in the Salem district shepherd boys trespassed into military firing zones and meddled with unexploded explosives. This resulted in the death of four persons and injuries to six others.

A shell left in the wreckage of an aeroplane in the Ramnad district was picked up by a girl and handed over to her father who hammered it, with the result that it exploded causing the death of two persons and serious injuries to three others.

Fire-arms.—Sixteen cases involving injury from fire-arms were referred to the C.I.D. for expert opinion as against fourteen in 1944. The fire-arms expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in fifteen cases and gave evidence in court on one occasion.

Cheating cases.—A clerk of the Taluk office, Nandyal, and three other persons impersonated C.I.D. officers, entered a number of shops at Allagadda in the Kurnool district and attempted to cheat the shop-keepers by demanding money from them. The accused have been charged.

An accountant in the Treasury Deputy Collector's office, Vellore, forged several contingent bills, presented them at the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India and received cash amounting to Rs. 20,520 which he misappropriated. He destroyed the forged contingent bills on their receipt back from the bank. After an exhaustive police investigation a sum of Rs. 16,068 was

recovered from him and from three other Government servants with whom he had kept some amounts for safe custody. The accountant was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

One Simon of Trichur started a bogus concern at Bangalore known as the "Indo-Commercial and Industrial Company" and through his agents secured advances amounting to Rs. 10,650 from some merchants in the Anantapur and Kurnool districts on the pretext of supplying them with coconut oil and copra. As the supplies were not made, complaints were received from the victims who had paid advances. The C.I.D., Madras, after a careful investigation, searched the house of Simon at Trichur and, with the help of the documents and photographs seized in the course of the search, traced and arrested him at Dodballapur in Mysore State and his associate at Bangalore. They have been charged.

In the course of the investigation by the C.I.D. of several objectionable items of expenditure incurred by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, it was found that he, while in charge of the Central Jail, during 1943 and 1944, had entered into a criminal conspiracy with one of his subordinates and some local merchants and obtained steel and iron materials at high rates, as a result of which the Government were defrauded to the extent of Rs. 64,000. He has been charged.

A gang of persons entered into a criminal conspiracy, stole from railway stations several forms of "To pay" railway receipts, forged them showing falsely that goods such as rice and chillies were booked from Guntur and its surrounding stations to Bombay, Calcutta and other distant places and induced some merchants at those places to accept the receipts on payment of large sum of money as advances. The goods never arrived and the merchants were cheated. The C.I.D. investigated this case and brought to light the wide activities of the entire gang who had cheated merchants to the extent of Rs. 31,155. Eight have been charged.

Other cases.—The proprietors of certain bus services entered into a conspiracy with the head accountants and the motor vehicle taxation clerks in the Madura sub-treasury and systematically committed offences, such as cheating and falsification of accounts, which resulted in heavy loss to the Government. The fraud was detected in January and the C.I.D., Madras, took up the investigation in March. The *modus operandi* in this case was to collect tax on a bus at the lower rate prescribed for a smaller type of vehicle and to misappropriate the difference between the lower and the higher rates due. In order to conceal the fraud the correct number of the vehicle and the tax due were noted in the registration certificate and in the original of the licence given to the owner of the vehicle, but, in the duplicate and triplicate copies of the licence and in the chalan, a fictitious number of a smaller or a lighter type of vehicle for which tax at a lower rate was payable were entered. Twelve cases in which the loss to the Government aggregated Rs. 1,30,182–7–0 have been registered and 19 persons have so far been charged in one of the cases.

Six notorious Maravars in the Tinnevelly district who were passing spurious jewels as genuine gold ones for several years in the past were successfully booked in the year.

In an attempt at the illicit transport of cloth on a large scale from Madras to Calcutta by several persons, the Sub-Inspector of the Madras Central Railway Police Station promptly effected a search in the Calcutta Mail train before it left Madras on July 16th and recovered new lungies worth about Rs. 1,00,000. Thirty-seven persons were convicted in this case.

30. **JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.**—Ten deaths were treated as justifiable homicide as against seventeen in 1944. Five were caused by the Police in the execution of their duty and the remainder were by private persons in exercise of their accepted right of self-defence.

A notorious and desperate criminal in the Chittoor district, armed with a bill-hook and a dagger, attacked a man who tried to rescue a woman from his clutches. A gun licensee who happened to be nearby shot the criminal dead.

On seeing that his wife's jewels were snatched [illegible] taken away by three criminals, a man in the Ra[illegible] district pursued them with a vel-stick. Two o[illegible] culprits ran away but the third resisted and ass[illegible] the pursuing man who, in self-defence, fatally st[illegible] him.

31. **ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**—Eighty-nine cases of [illegible] attributed to criminal rashness or negligence, were rep[illegible] as against sixty-four in 1944. Forty-seven of these [illegible] prosecuted, of which ten ended in conviction, ten [illegible] discharged and the rest were pending trial at the en[illegible] the year.

The driver of a military vehicle, while attemptin[illegible] overtake another vehicle at Cocanada in the East Goda[illegible] district, drove it over five pedestrians, all of whom [illegible] almost immediately. He has been charged.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. **CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH** (Statement **Part I**).—The percentages of detection, i.e., the percenta[illegible] of the number of convicted cases shown in column [illegible] Statement A-1 on the number of total true cases dispo[illegible] of during the year (column 14), excluding those in wh[illegible] investigation was refused (column 6), in the last th[illegible] years have been :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1943	47·3
1944	45·2
1945	45·2

Thirteen districts and Madras City showed improvem[illegible] The figures for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detectio[illegible]	
	1943.	1944.
Murder	45·8	50·6
Dacoity	37·4	44·9
Robbery	35·8	41·4
House-breaking	41·5	40·5
Cattle theft	58·5	52·2
Ordinary theft	50·6	47·6
Total grave crime ..	48·9	46·6

Graphs illustrating the detection in total cogn[illegible] crime, in grave crime and under each head of grave [illegible] viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, or[illegible] theft and cattle theft for the last ten years are pr[illegible] to this report.

Cases in which investigation was refused : Sectio[illegible] (b), Criminal Procedure Code (Statement A-I, colu[illegible] and 6).—Of the 57,980 cases reported to the Police in [illegible] investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Cr[illegible] Procedure Code, in 5,552 cases or 9·6 per cent as a[illegible] 12·5 per cent in 1944 and 6·9 per cent in 1943. [illegible] provision of law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Cri[illegible] Procedure Code.—One thousand and forty-seven case[illegible] referred to the Police by Magistrates under sectio[illegible] Criminal Procedure Code, against one thousand [illegible] seventy-five in 1944. Unnecessary references we[illegible] usual, brought to the notice of the District Magistrat[illegible]

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of cr[illegible] sessions held in the mufassal was 501 against 452 in [illegible] District Superintendents attended 43 sessions as a[illegible] 49 in 1944, and subdivisional officers 228 against [illegible] 1944. In Madras City the Commissioner of Police [illegible] his deputies and their assistants attended all cr[illegible] sessions.

33. **PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.**—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years. The improvement in 1945 was marked :—

Districts.	1943. Lost.	1943. Recovered.	1943. Percentage.	1944. Lost.	1944. Recovered.	1944. Percentage.	1945. Lost.	1945. Recovered.	1945. Percentage
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	4,04,349	1,04,758	25·97	5,16,099	1,42,664	27·6	3,40,833	75,627	22·19
Vizagapatam	1,76,608	79,962	45·28	1,45,204	59,677	41·1	1,35,542	55,288	40·79
East Godavari	1,16,280	48,086	41·35	1,37,541	41,474	30·2	1,31,159	58,409	44·53
West Godavari	1,33,096	20,517	15·42	1,29,563	17,854	13·8	1,00,327	11,411	11·37
Kistna	1,31,913	33,189	25·16	1,71,749	57,496	33·5	95,694	32,284	33·74
Guntur	1,38,614	49,676	35·84	2,20,824	1,00,640	45·6	1,49,251	46,249	30·99
Nellore	1,09,252	37,715	34·52	98,146	38,984	39·7	1,21,571	59,987	49·34
Kurnool	85,890	46,524	54·17	49,043	28,372	57·9	76,436	36,958	48·35
Bellary	49,438	19,165	38·77	67,618	43,074	63·7	52,850	34,739	65·73
Anantapur	78,785	31,727	40·27	72,845	34,934	47·9	57,939	31,410	54·21
Cuddapah	78,884	20,833	26·41	1,36,610	21,519	15·8	50,179	22,430	44·70
Chittoor	63,013	32,482	51·55	57,508	31,573	54·9	94,508	44,087	46·65
Chingleput	1,36,021	47,610	35·00	1,74,315	56,746	32·6	2,11,632	87,737	41·46
North Arcot	73,885	35,663	48·27	1,22,699	58,112	47·4	1,04,453	52,756	50·51
South Arcot	1,02,263	42,882	41·93	1,00,591	41,108	48·7	1,45,322	62,301	42·87
Tanjore	1,22,256	47,911	39·19	1,78,383	54,996	30·8	2,19,561	69,846	31·81
Madura North	1,63,777	37,415	22·85	97,790	40,490	41·4	1,37,968	42,650	30·91
Madura South	43,267	22,399	51·77	64,591	23,970	37·1	52,630	25,850	49·12
Ramnad	1,43,067	54,788	38·30	1,63,415	29,319	17·9	1,84,932	82,115	44·38
Tinnevelly	1,90,096	47,648	25·06	1,72,273	44,455	25·8	1,47,460	39,306	26·66
Trichinopoly	1,59,820	36,048	22·56	2,02,193	51,267	25·4	1,72,161	82,758	48·07
Salem	1,89,369	44,896	23·71	1,65,684	62,233	37·6	1,53,772	61,592	40·05
Coimbatore	2,67,735	1,13,922	42·55	3,30,468	1,45,650	44·1	4,10,472	1,65,310	40·27
The Nilgiris	35,757	16,591	46·40	42,688	14,021	32·9	57,047	29,519	51·75
Malabar	48,661	29,134	59·87	84,976	26,030	30·6	60,967	28,736	47·13
South Kanara	68,891	22,774	33·06	66,451	16,669	25·1	67,583	20,591	30·47
Railway Police, Madras	1,01,423	36,085	35·58	74,663	39,669	53·1	79,515	32,760	41·20
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	47,354	18,654	39·39	70,587	19,382	27·4	66,434	28,417	42·77
Total	34,59,764	11,79,054	34·08	39,14,517	13,42,378	34·3	36,78,198	14,21,123	38·64

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous year's cases—Rs. 40,544.

About 11 per cent of the high figure recorded in Madras City was due to the loss of property under Sections 406 to 409, Indian Penal Code. The high figure in the Coimbatore district was due to the loss of property under Sections 406 to 409 and 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code, which alone amounted to 13·4 per cent of the figure. The heavy incidence of property crime in the Chingleput district was the cause for the high figure recorded in that district. The high percentage of property recovered in the Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and the Nilgiris districts is worthy of notice.

34. **PROSECUTIONS (Statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).**—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 26,012 against 24,841 in 1944 and of these, 76·8 per cent ended in conviction as against 78·8 in 1944. The statement below shows the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code Sections, the Criminal Tribes Act and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Cases under	Number disposed of by Courts in 1945.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1945.	Total [columns (2) and (3)].	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code	26,012	6,325	32,337	19·6
Criminal Tribes Act.	2,851	903	3,754	24·1
Security Sections	3,911	519	4,430	11·7

Statement A-II (columns 8 to 10).—Forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-two persons were tried in the year as against 40,316 in 1944 and 26,985, or 63 per cent, were convicted as against 65·1 in 1944.

Prosecuting staff.—The results of the work performed by the prosecuting staff in the year are shown below :—

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Madras City	7,552	6,994	93·0
Mufassal	17,038	13,551	79·5

In my previous years' reports the figures given under the "Number of cases prosecuted" included the number pending in courts. In order to judge the work of the prosecuting staff more precisely, the number of completed original cases are now given in this report.

In cases of minor importance, and in other cases in which the services of the prosecuting staff were not available, the Circle Inspectors concerned conducted the prosecutions. Out of the 6,725 cases prosecuted by them, 5,505 cases, or 81·9 per cent, against 78·5 per cent in 1944, ended in conviction.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Serious cases of inadequate sentences or of prima facie miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

In a case under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, the accused was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Guntur. On appeal against the acquittal, the High Court sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years under Section 304-A, Indian Penal Code.

The Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, acquitted ten men who were charged under Sections 147, 148 and 302, Indian Penal Code. On appeal, the High Court sentenced six of them to transportation for life and one to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The accused in a case under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, South Malabar. On appeal, the High Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

35. **ESCAPES.**—One-hundred and fourteen prisoners escaped from Police escorts in 1945, eight from Police lock-ups and 35 from sub-jails, as against 110, 9 and 52 respectively in 1944. One hundred and twenty-eight were recaptured. Two Police Officers were convicted for negligently allowing escapes. One hundred and forty-five Police Officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners while the Police Officers were held free from blame in 48 cases.

36. **PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.**—Including cases of 1944 which were pending magisterial orders, the Police referred 2,784 cases, of which 2,538 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 137 cases of which 32 were filed on magisterial complaints. Forty-two persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 50 in 1944. Two-hundred and thirty-eight cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. Forty-four persons were prosecuted during the year for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police Officers ; 15 of them were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 367,934 cases prosecuted by the Police, 81 or 0·02 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry. No compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to any one as having been falsely accused as against four in 1944 and one in 1943.

37. **PREVENTION—Habitual Criminals.**—Details regarding the number of known depredators and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below :—

Class of persons.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.								Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
	Number at large on 31st December 1944, i.e., excluding those in Jail, but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	8,143	60	1,126	39	1,929	14	2,792	34	212	2	103	[illegible]
Receivers of stolen goods.	266	4	12	1	2	..	162	16	5	..	15	..
Suspected persons ..	4,045	16	354	3	220	2	2,100	18	47	1	157	..
Total ..	12,454	80	1,492	43	2,151	16	5,054	68	264	3	275	[illegible]
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	570	9	8	..	163	..	23	..	4	..	4	..
Grand total ..	13,024*	89	1,500	43	2,314	16	5,077	68	268	3	279	[illegible]

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—*cont.*						Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1945.		Number at large on 31st December 1945.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with History Sheets convicted during the year.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.									
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)		(12a)		(13)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	972	7	791	9	392	3	2,673	36	8,847	88	2,120	19	1,896	[illegible]
Receivers of stolen goods.	111	1	13	..	16	..	22	3	260	17	8	1	37	1
Suspected persons ..	1,676	13	322	3	347	3	341	1	3,829	18	359	1	192	..
Total ..	2,759	21	1,126	12	755	6	3,036	40	12,936	123	2,487	21	2,125	[illegible]
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	10	..	2	..	..	..	185	..	559	9	278	..	157	..
Grand total ..	2,769	21	1,128	12	755	6	3,221	40	13,495	132	2,765	21	2,282	[illegible]

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1944 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Two thousand four hundred and forty-eight persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code as against 2,613 in 1944. Seven hundred and ninety-two convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 720 in 1944. Two hundred and sixty-one persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 179 were convicted.

One hundred and nine convicts were prematurely released during the year. Five of them reverted to crime and three went out of view. The Police were able to find work for 42.

Criminal Tribes Act.—Certain members of the following tribes were for the first time brought under Section 3 of the Act and subjected to the provisions of Section 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act :—

(1) Boyas of Bellary district.

(2) Kallars, Nadars, Ambalagars, Valayars and Ahambadias of Tanjore district.

(3) Padayachis of South Arcot district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of the undermentioned tribes :—

Name of the tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Donga Yenadies	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Donga Boyas	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Madigas	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Nirshikaris	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Tankala Ramanna's Gang of Rajahmundry ..	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Telaga Pamulas	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Donga Dasaris	Siddapuram Settlement.
Donga Yenadies	Bitragunta Settlement.

Details showing the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to notified tribe members, other than the Piramalai Kallars, but including those in the settlements, are given below :—

Number of persons registered.		Number of persons removed from the register.		Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
1,494	1,062	1,466	2,829	* 34,291	32,552	2,941	2,69[illegible]

* Revised figure due to variations reported by District Superintendents of Police.

Three hundred and thirty-three persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and four sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act, as compared with 290 and 9 respectively in 1944.

Despite the set-back in the beneficial working of the abeyance system referred to in my last year's report good results were obtained generally but prompt action, both in the matter of granting and cancelling "abeyance," could not be taken owing to the delay involved in obtaining the previous orders of the District Magistrates. Joint responsibility among the notified tribe members continued to work satisfactorily. Fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-three members earned relief from the obligation under Section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act as against 15,8[illegible] in 1944.

Habitual Offenders Act.—The rules under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1943 (Madras Act XXX of 1943) were issued in G.O. No. 73, Home, dated 10th January 1945. The working of this Act proved beneficial in the efficient control of crime and criminals.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. The administration report on the working of the settlements and on Kallar, Korava, Yanadi and Sugali reclamation for 1945 was submitted to the Government by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, with his letter No. C.T. Settlements/45-46, dated 26th April 1946.

The adult members of the free colony at Perala in the Guntur district continued to find work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala.

The Yanadi colonies at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur in the Guntur district were progressing satisfactorily, as also the Yanadi reclamation work in the Chittoor district where the charcoal industry continued to be popular and fairly lucrative to many settlers.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked efficiently. The majority of the Kallar Panchayats functioned satisfactorily and effective measures were taken to see that they discharged their duties satisfactorily. Twenty-two cases of crime by Kallars and others and five cases of unexplained absences of Kallars were reported by panchayats on their own initiative, while effective help was given to the Police in 73 cases. Three panchayats of North Madura and nine of South Madura were suspended or cancelled on disciplinary grounds. Four panchayats of North Madura and ten of South Madura which had been suspended, were restored. The progress of the schools was fair. The Kallar Advisory Committees continued to function satisfactorily.

Registration.—Details showing the number of Piramalai Kallars registered under and removed from the Criminal Tribes Act are given below :—

	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the previous year	6,490	20,709	27,199
Number registered during the year	735	253	988
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	306	1,884	2,190
Total number remaining on the rolls.	6,919	19,078	25,997

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 279 as against 353 in 1944 and 287 in 1943. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 269 cases as compared with 314 cases in 1944.

Kallar Crime.—The statement below compares ascertained Kallar Crime with the total crime in the two districts during the last three years.

Name of offences.	Total district crime.								
	1943.			1944.			1945.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Murder	47	59	106	35	56	91	37	36	73
Dacoity	2	7	9	10	5	15	6	3	9
Robbery	16	16	32	27	23	50	44	16	60
House-breaking	252	170	422	194	274	468	245	189	434
Theft (cattle)	195	147	342	252	282	534	263	198	461
Theft (ordinary)	1,066	516	1,582	1,613	902	2,515	1,404	771	2,175
Total ..	1,578	915	2,493	2,131	1,542	3,673	1,999	1,213	3,212

Name of offences.	Kallar crime.								
	1943.			1944.			1945.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Murder	3	9	12	4	14	18	3	12	15
Dacoity	1	3	4	1	3	4	..	..	..
Robbery	2	8	10	6	12	18	11	9	20
House-breaking	32	56	88	16	92	108	28	66	94
Theft (cattle)	37	38	75	45	97	142	82	82	164
Theft (ordinary)	76	119	195	76	219	295	118	280	398
Total ..	151	233	384	148	437	585	242	449	691

Economic depression and war time conditions were the main causes for the increase of Kallar crime in the North Madura district. The growing demand for cattle gave an impetus to cattle lifters. While there was a gratifying decrease under the major types of Kallar crime in the South Madura district, ordinary thefts therein increased by 27·8 per cent, mainly due to thefts of food-grains from fields. Prompt action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act and under the Security Sections as well as closer concentration on the more habitual offenders helped to keep down Kallar crime in both the North and the South Madura districts.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The progress of the two schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to be satisfactory.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—The Police station at Gandharvakottai with its out-posts at Komapuram and Mattangal continued to exercise effective control over the bad characters among the Gandharvakottai Kallars.

Other criminal communities.—The Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars, Piramalai Kallars, Korachas, Dommaras, Donga Dasaris and Veppur Adi-Dravidas addicted to crime in the non-notified areas were closely watched and checked.

The removal of surveillance over wandering criminal gangs, which proved satisfactory in those districts in which it was tried, has been extended to the whole Province as an experimental measure for one year.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the five C.I.D. gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Kanjar Bhats, Persian Nomads and Telaga Pamulas were closely watched. The following statement shows the convictions of such gang members :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1945 under the		
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.
Thottia Naiks	125	69	25
Kepmaris	31	7	4
Telaga Pamulas	46	10	12
Kanjar Bhats	14	1	..

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1943.		1944.				1945.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage [illegible]
Madras City	27	23	29	28	..	96·6	20	18	2	[illegible]
Vizagapatam	133	108	116	83	7	76·1	181	140	9	[illegible]
East Godavari	133	93	118	41	44	55·4	179	102	25	[illegible]
West Godavari ..	70	48	164	114	28	83·8	164	86	28	[illegible]
Kistna	104	51	161	109	35	86·5	247	198	6	[illegible]
Guntur	221	126	288	232	28	89·2	302	233	37	[illegible]
Nellore	58	39	146	103	15	78·6	197	138	29	[illegible]
Kurnool	127	83	133	81	9	68·6	91	71	9	[illegible]
Bellary	45	29	156	101	34	82·8	163	99	48	[illegible]
Anantapur	105	89	129	104	4	83·2	176	151	20	[illegible]
Cuddapah	174	112	122	72	28	76·6	204	145	2	[illegible]
Chittoor	108	78	98	65	14	77·4	132	96	20	[illegible]
Chingleput	100	75	132	113	14	95.8	121	95	12	[illegible]
North Arcot	101	81	139	112	17	91·8	161	102	20	[illegible]
Salem	114	87	208	163	25	89·1	190	145	21	[illegible]
Coimbatore	116	100	95	70	19	92·1	202	175	18	[illegible]
The Nilgiris	9	7	9	8	1	100·0	13	13	..	[illegible]
Malabar	62	60	35	25	10	100·0	70	53	16	[illegible]
South Kanara	41	20	66	33	14	71·7	47	21	12	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	116	71	81	55	3	72·4	60	·35	13	[illegible]
South Arcot	159	110	211	152	30	88·4	222	138	40	[illegible]
Tanjore	333	278	292	232	31	90·3	318	243	28	[illegible]
North Madura	167	116	256	209	20	90·1	222	181	10	[illegible]
South Madura	90	72	94	57	30	89·1	84	56	11	[illegible]
Ramnad	160	113	241	140	24	64·5	162	100	49	[illegible]
Tinnevelly	250	171	326	221	67	85·7	318	235	22	[illegible]
Railway Police, Madras.	53	38	116	95	12	92·2	156	133	10	[illegible]
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	49	45	49	41	7	97·6	65	50	2	[illegible]
Total ..	3,225	2,323	4,010	2,859	570	83·8	4,467	3,252	519	[illegible]

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,612 against 1,561 in 1944. The average amount demanded per accused was Rs. 184 as against Rs. 187 in 1944.

38. **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.**—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department successfully investigated a number of important cases. It also assisted the District Police in the investigation of cases which called for the exercise of wider resources. The cases handled included defalcation of accounts and misappropriation of large sums of Government money, cheating, frauds of various types, corruption and murder.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4162, Home, dated 19th November 1945, sanction was accorded for the appointment of a Superintendent of Police in the Crime Branch for a period of one year. This has proved most beneficial. At the instance of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies a special Police staff under a Deputy Superintendent was also sanctioned during the year for the detection and prevention of losses due to pilferage of rice, sugar, firewood, millet and other grains during transhipment to various places in this Province. This staff did useful work and was also of considerable assistance to the Collectors and the Civil Supplies department.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau continued to work in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, co-ordinating their work and functioning as their central agency for dealing with widespread organized crime. The use of the available trained personnel and equipment in scientific methods of investigation is being insisted upon with encouraging results. General instructions for the improved work of the District Intelligence Bureaux were issued and are being implemented.

The foot-print experts in the Criminal Investigation Department examined 26 cases and gave evidence on six occasions. Six sub-inspectors and three head constables from the districts were trained in foot-print work.

The Special Branch continued to do most excellent work under high pressure. Co-operation between the Special Branch and the District Special Branches and the armed Forces was cordial.

Finger-Print Bureau.—Twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven slips were received for record in 1945 as against 26,108 in 1944. Nine thousand five-hundred and eighty-five slips were eliminated. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 405,450. Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and nineteen search references were received in the Bureau compa with 25,661 in 1944. Twenty-four thousand and eig three references related to this Province, the larg number coming, as usual, from

Madras City	2,163
followed by	
Trichinopoly	1,909
Tanjore	1,558
Salem	1,544
Madura, North	1,403
Coimbatore	1,384
and South Arcot	1,284

Six thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four or 28·7 cent of these were traced as against 28·98 per cen 1944.

Of the remaining 4,036 search references received f outside the Province, Bombay, as usual made the larg number of references (2,044), followed by Mysore and Pudukkottai (302). Six hundred and eighty or 1 per cent of these were traced as against 18·92 in 1944.

One hundred and thirty-six references were made the identification of dead bodies, compared with 1 1944 and as in 1944, two were identified.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in c cases to examine and develop latent finger impressi Photographic enlargements of latent impressions received in the Bureau in 73 cases.

There has been considerable increased activity in Bureau and it is gratifying to see the increased use of the experts. But a much greater improveme required. Expert finger-print evidence was giv courts on 373 occasions against 272 in 1944 and e opinion in 328 cases against 223 in 1944.

Fees amounting to Rs. 4,045 were collected fo attendance of experts in courts and for written opi furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 4,000 in 1 Photographic charges amounting to Rs. 1,796 were realized during the year against Rs. 1,808 in 1944.

Tester Sub-Inspectors visited the jails and tested 1 slips against 13,780 in 1944.

Twenty-four cases of wrong finger-printing were de against 19 in 1944 and action was taken to correct defective prints as against 4,409 in 1944.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Short Bureau continued to be 4 inspectors and 37 inspectors.

The staff attended 191 conferences and 1,176 labour and other meetings as against 106 and 989 respectively in 1944.

39. **RAILWAY POLICE.**—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police districts.

Details of thefts in the two Railway Police districts in the last three years are given below :—

	1943.	1944.	1945.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) From passengers ..	122	89	123
(b) From mail and luggage vans	15	14	14
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	526	544	661
III. Thefts in running goods trains	34	22	16
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	309	254	227
V. Thefts of railway materials.	280	200	146
VI. Other thefts	114	140	142
Total ..	1,400	1,263	1,329

The increase in thefts was most noticeable in running passenger trains, on platforms and in passenger sheds and was due to the congestion of traffic, resulting in over-crowding. Casual offenders and juveniles, especially, continued to be active. Railway and other criminals were concerned in most of the cases. As many as 123 railway employees were concerned in the offences and the Railway administrations were duly informed of their complicity in crime.

Juvenile delinquency increased during the year. As many as 2,544 children were convicted under the Madras Children Act against 1,918 in 1944.

Four thousand five hundred and forty-four complaints regarding shortage of goods were made during the year against 4,433 in 1944.

Five attempts were made to wreck or damage trains against 11 in 1944. One of these ended in conviction and the rest were undetectable.

Thirty-two cases of stone throwing occurred against 17 in 1944. As usual, irresponsible boys and cow-herds were the culprits in most of these cases.

There were no cases of collision or derailment during the year.

Four hundred and fifty-seven persons were run over by trains and killed as against 418 in 1944.

The Special Magistrates' Courts in both the Railway Police districts continued to function satisfactorily.

40. **PORT POLICE.**—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily.

41. **CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.**—The Act and rules were enforced properly in the Province.

42. **THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.**—Vigorous efforts were made to stamp out this evil wherever the Act was in force, but, owing to the continued lack of public co-operation as well as an adequate number of rescue homes, the results still continue to be unencouraging.

43. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—Two thousand and twenty-one warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 2,340 in 1944. Of these, 982 were pending for more than a year.

44. **INSPECTION.**—I toured and inspected in the Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore, Kistna, West Godavari, Guntur, South Arcot, Salem, the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly, Madura North, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tanjore districts and in the Railway Police, Madras and Trichinopoly districts. I also inspected the Central Recruits' Schools, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Vellore, the Criminal Tribes Settlements at Chintaladevi and Aziznagar, and the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were adequate.

45. **GENERAL.**—Excluding the riots in November in Madura, the year, on the whole, was a peaceful one ; law and order were well maintained. There was a further decrease in crime and the standard of detection continued to remain at a high level.

Sports were, as usual, held in several of the district headquarters. Games and amenities should, however, have more liberal attention.

The Mangalore subdivision was made permanent during the year. Personal Assistants to the District Superintendents of Police, Ramnad and Madura South, and to the Railway Police Superintendents, Madras and Trichinopoly, were sanctioned.

The Bandar subdivision in the Kistna district, the Musiri subdivision in the Trichinopoly district and the Udipi subdivision in the South Kanara district were formed. The post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police attached to my office was temporarily abolished ; an additional Assistant Inspector-General and an additional Manager for my office were sanctioned. A special officer of the rank of District Superintendent was appointed for three months to consider the long-pending question of the reorganization of District Police offices and he wrote a most useful report.

The Vizagapatam district was bifurcated into Vizagapatam North and Vizagapatam South districts with headquarters at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, respectively, and the two districts began to function from January 1st, 1946.

With the appointment of the Regional Transport Officers from November 19th, District Superintendents were relieved of their heavy duties as Secretaries of the Road Traffic Boards.

The staffs employed on Coastal Patrol work on the East and West coasts were withdrawn, consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

Despite the capitulations of the enemy the extra preoccupation of the Police with War duties continued during the major part of the year. Regardless of the heavy strain continuously imposed by these duties, the Force performed them, as well as its normal duty of prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and order so cheerfully and well that it reflects great credit on its discipline and morale and on the unsparing and good leadership of its superior officers.

Much, however, remains to be done to improve the Force as regards its strength and modern methods of work so that it can properly tackle crime, so much of which actually goes unreported due to the paucity of staff. Various proposals for reallocations and increases are under consideration ; a basic system for assessing requirements is under scrutiny.

Apart from the Police being handicapped by certain sections of law which are peculiar to this country compared with elsewhere, great improvements are required in regard to the training of those appointed to the various ranks and to "refresher" courses in later periods of service. It is essential that a properly staffed, equipped and built Police Training College should be instituted wherein instruction can be adequately given and recourse can be made to the more scientific branches of police work. There is no reason why India, and this Presidency, should lag behind when it is appreciated everywhere that a country's Police Force must be scientifically up to date, trained and equipped. A final essential is that all ranks, both executive and ministerial, should work in a condition of contentment, without which reliance upon what is an essential service must suffer.

MADRAS,
June 1946.

L. H. BISHOP,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.—**Return of cases.**

[Paragraph 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns (4) + (5) — (6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases [cols. (6) + (11) + (12) + (13)].	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases [columns (14) + (15).]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	4	2	..	6	..	..	2	2	2	..	4	..	..	4
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	4
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	15	..	19	..	1	3	7	6	1	14	1	1	15
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	6	..	6	..	1	1	2	..	2	4	3	3	7
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	10	17	..	27	..	1	5	10	4	4	18	3	2	21
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	..	6	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	10	5	..	15	1	3	4	3	3	..	6	1	1	6
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	145	301	5	441	1	29	110	201	49	23	278	23	17	301
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	693	1,648	58	2,283	66	378	579	367	540	300	1,265	249	109	1,514
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	19	26	..	45	..	5	8	27	3	2	32	24	4	56
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	4	11	..	15	..	1	2	7	2	3	12	4	3	16
		Total	885	2,038	63	2,860	68	419	715	624	609	339	1,635	309	140	1,943
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	302, 303	Murder	499	1,147	..	1,646	19	67	477	538	257	185	980	19	13	999
12	307	Attempts at murder	101	152	..	253	3	17	62	102	47	15	164	8	1	172
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	56	106	..	162	..	24	18	85	25	7	117	3	1	120
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	21	77	1	97	4	6	18	34	22	12	69	1	..	70
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	1	..	7
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	68	1	80	2	29	7	6	5	30	42	2	1	44
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	51	248	..	299	2	51	28	135	24	24	183	17	14	200
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	548	1,778	45	2,281	30	350	446	591	486	251	1,373	347	107	1,720
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	45	33	..	78	3	9	8	30	2	18	50	3	..	53

20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt	777	3,547	232	4,092	95	811	683	850	705	633	2,420	549	125	2,969
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	167	12	201	8	74	32	26	20	33	91	26	4	117
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	12	..	16	..	2	5	1	5	3	9	10	4	19
22A	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ..	254	758	7	1,005	24	152	218	346	173	82	608	74	31	682
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	27	193	6	214	9	36	36	62	45	24	137	82	20	219
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	90	471	2	559	2	142	134	116	72	67	257	10	7	267
		Total ..	2,533	8,762	306	10,989	201	1,770	2,172	2,925	1,890	1,385	6,506	1,152	328	7,658
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*														
25	395 to 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	66	131	13	184	49	23	23	30	33	25	101	16	6	117
26	392 to 394, 397 and 398 ..	Robbery	184	634	40	778	150	57	133	204	83	144	471	58	21	529
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	125	2,438	293	2,270	69	234	128	61	143	1,023	2,120	79	13	2,199
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	36	259	12	283	14	62	33	46	45	82	185	41	12	226
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,809	8,004	165	9,648	633	426	1,365	3,004	565	3,603	7,337	295	198	7,632
		Attempt	23	176	4	195	3	23	28	59	14	65	142	..	..	142
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	10	..	18	..	1	4	10	2	..	12	4	4	16
		Total ..	2,251	11,652	527	13,376	918	826	1,714	3,414	885	5,542	10,368	493	254	10,861
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	42	212	10	244	8	66	38	46	49	26	131	152	28	283
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	64	347	8	403	1	134	74	108	38	34	188	16	7	204
		Total ..	106	559	18	647	9	200	112	154	87	60	319	168	35	487
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	973	5,333	138	6,168	169	836	780	2,114	501	1,747	4,500	128	70	4,628
		Theft { ordinary	3,488	26,644	4,413	25,719	1,044	2,338	2,720	9,353	1,555	8,584	23,905	2,389	1,191	26,294
		Attempt ..	7	84	6	85	1	11	14	38	7	13	64	..	..	64
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	711	1,458	46	2,123	26	242	641	650	265	216	1,177	301	92	1,478
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	109	308	..	417	1	10	88	231	76	3	310	52	36	362
36	419 and 420	Cheating	308	775	10	1,073	6	89	321	356	100	159	625	147	44	772
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	93	332	22	403	16	110	65	104	68	27	221	736	158	957
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	10	28	3	35	2	6	10	..	2	15	20	2	..	22
		Total ..	5,699	34,962	4,638	36,023	1,265	3,642	4,639	12,846	2,574	10,764	30,822	3,755	1,591	34,577
		Grand total ..	*11,478*	57,980	5,552	63,906	2,461	6,857	9,357	19,965	6,047	18,092	49,656	5,877	2,348	55,532

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT A—*cont.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*cont.*

PART II.—**Return of persons concerned in cases.**

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence	33	4	3	..	30	11	19	1	4	..	..	..
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
2	131 to 136 and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	19	..	..	20	12	8	..	1	4	3	1
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	15	..	..	22	15	7	..	1	..	4	8
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender	2	9	..	..	8	3	5	..	3	..	1	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	59	238	3	6	293	231	62	21	35	18	18	10
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,905	5,223	132	99	6,562	2,095	4,467	78	1,633	928	488	1,535
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	6	28	..	2	33	29	4	3	3	34	7	102
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	9	18	..	..	25	17	8	..	12	6	11	6
		Total ..	1,984	5,558	135	107	6,970	2,404	4,566	103	1,689	993	535	1,663
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	302 and 303	Murder	653	1,757	20	14	2,014	1,021	993	88	481	37	15	37
12	307	Attempts at murder	66	214	3	..	295	128	167	8	39	6	3	19
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	15	145	..	2	166	103	63	1	14	1	1	3
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	9	67	..	..	80	38	42	..	8	1	..	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	3	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	1	..	1
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	2	7	..	..	10	6	4	..	1	3	1	1
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	14	148	..	2	165	136	29	..	12	13	15	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	608	1,781	43	28	2,185	989	1,196	61	433	300	189	746
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	22	7	6	1	29	22	7	..	3	2	..	4
20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt	642	2,265	74	105	2,648	1,224	1,424	118	504	422	245	1,405
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	63	65	43	2	82	35	47	5	15	48	9	69

22A	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	244	687	5	15	924	543	381	14	137	58	32	95
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	19	119	3	7	137	73	64	3	13	62	26	145
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	28	195	6	2	216	127	89	3	60	15	8	12
		Total ..	2,391	7,470	203	178	8,971	4,449	4,522	301	1,722	978	571	2,573
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*												
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	167	244	..	1	425	159	266	15	73	84	6	90
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	159	408	9	4	522	325	197	20	100	89	46	143
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	71	304	4	18	402	89	313	1	41	103	42	281
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	27	101	..	4	145	69	76	5	15	25	20	78
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,188	4,250	46	105	5,324	4,048	1,276	102	865	338	280	255
		Attempt ..	11	75	1	..	81	63	18	1	8	..	..	..
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	19	46	..	..	59	38	21	..	8	..	7	..
		Total ..	1,642	5,428	60	132	6,958	4,791	2,167	144	1,110	639	401	847
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	40	188	6	12	227	107	120	1	36	153	56	470
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	16	109	4	2	172	131	41	..	9	9	8	32
		Total ..	56	297	10	14	399	238	161	1	45	162	64	502
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	714	3,065	28	120	3,575	2,696	879	85	459	160	115	151
		Theft { ordinary	1,843	11,919	107	312	13,558	10,745	2,813	163	1,593	2,235	1,823	3,423
		Attempt ..	3	48	1	1	47	38	9	1	6	..	..	..
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	246	827	3	24	1,040	728	312	182	214	190	112	383
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	51	261	..	7	364	272	92	1	20	47	47	27
36	419 and 420	Cheating	109	502	4	19	581	423	158	70	137	105	70	180
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	92	263	10	7	347	190	157	2	48	781	297	2,145
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
		Total ..	3,062	16,886	156	490	19,514	15,092	4,422	504	2,477	3,518	2,464	6,318
		Grand total ..	* 9,168	35,643	567	921	42,842	26,985	15,857	1,054	7,047	6,290	4,035	11,903

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation [columns (4) + (5)—(6)]. (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)	Number pending at end of year. (10)	True cases. Convicted. (11)	Discharged or acquitted. (12)	Not detected or apprehended. (13)	Total true cases [columns (6)+(11) + (12) + (13)]. (14)	Total magistrates' true cases. (15)	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand total of true cases [cols. (14) + 15)]. (17)
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	19,156	231,822	..	250,978	8	23	19,270	228,327	1,928	61	230,316	6,351	6,210	236,667
	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *		7,354	84,113	49	91,418	32	786	9,084	78,377	1,502	322	80,250	6,409	6,109	86,659
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 †		1,153	3,026	1	4,178	2	29	1,131	2,617	234	11	2,863	18	21	2,881
		Total ..	‡ 27,663	318,961	50	346,574	42	838	29,485	309,321	3,664	394	313,429	12,778	12,340	326,207

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by magistrate's order before trial. (7)	Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,055	108,478	789	57	232,253	230,232	2,021	43	3,898	3,161	6,288	156
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable		2,407	47,536	1,170	193	83,787	81,133	2,654	50	2,730	1,697	6,438	439
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924		196	2,705	57	1	2,850	2,616	234	240	396	18	18	..
		Total ..	* 5,658	158,719	2,016	251	318,890	313,981	4,909	333	7,024	4,876	12,744	598

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending at beginning of year. (4)	Cases reported in the year. (5)	Total for disposal [cols. (4) and (5).] (6)	Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.). (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Conviction. (10)	Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed. (13)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. (14)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	118	1466	1,584	16	125	216	1,160	67	10	70	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	42	47	..	..	9	34	4	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	31	211	242	13	22	48	132	27	..	45	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	10	131	141	77	4	10	45	5	75	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	50	510	560	..	20	113	422	5	..	20	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	7	7	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	39	3,482	3,521	5	69	404	2,998	45	70	85	..
		Total	255	5,849	6,104	113	240	804	4,794	153	155	220	..
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	..	5	5	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	6	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	39	40	7	9	18	3	3	..	..	..
		Total	1	39	40	7	9	18	3	3	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—*cont.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*cont.*

PART I.—**Return of cases**—cont.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal [columns (4) and (5)].	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were, abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at end of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	8	8	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	318	5,995	6,313	1,200	1,704	2,435	712	262	378	137	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	17	17	6	2	5	4	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	531	10,996	11,527	1,552	2,951	4,764	1,651	609	276	175	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	849	17,017	17,866	2,763	4,657	7,208	2,367	871	654	312	..
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.* ..												
19	417, 418	Cheating	1	94	95	20	35	31	5	4	4	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	89	94	19	19	37	14	5	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	71	1,248	1,319	225	285	614	133	62	36	..	..
		Total ..	77	1,431	1,508	264	339	682	152	71	40	..	..
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	4	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	23	351	374	68	111	144	28	23	18	10	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	19	235	254	48	27	93	73	13	5	9	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	105	3,869	3,974	317	499	811	2,241	106	73	395	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	117	11,639	11,756	28	76	259	11,351	42	15	14	..
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	68	68	..	..	7	61	..	..	..	..
29	*Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C. ..	Public nuisances	1	3,407	3,408	2	30	351	3,017	8	25	938	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	..	16	16	1	..	8	..	7	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	68	593	661	5	..	420	152	84	..	..	..
		Total ..	333	20,184	20,517	472	743	2,095	16,924	283	136	1,366	..
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police		5,058	174,725	179,783	1,304	17,128	9,264	147,798	4,289	191	7,065	7
		Grand total ..	†6,577	219,251	225,828	4,923	23,116	20,075	172,042	5,672	1,176	8,963	7

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column (11) against this serial in Part II.
† [illegible] noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT B—*cont.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*cont.*

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [columns (5) and (6)].	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	22	..	..	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1), 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	114	1,371	192	8	1,667	5	254	1,253	80·2	47	108	..	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	25	49	4	..	78	..	17	58	109·4	3	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	64	152	102	4	312	1	77	156	61·4	16	62	..	2
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	32	118	8	..	158	3	28	122	96·8	4	1	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	33	463	82	..	578	..	126	433	79·4	5	14	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	11	..	..	11	..	10	1	9·1	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	120	6,039	607	..	6,734	35	758	5,740	86·4	101	100	..	32
		Total ..	390	8,203	995	12	9,540	44	1,270	7,765	84·4	176	285	..	36
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 (a)	376	Rape by the husband	..	5	..	..	5	..	1	4	80·0	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	8	..	..	8	..	4	4	80·0	..	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	5	93	..	..	98	..	49	10	10·8	7	32	..	..
		Total ..	5	93	..	..	98	..	49	10	10·8	7	32	..	..

STATEMENT B—*concld.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*concld.*

PART II.—**Return of persons concerned in cases**—*concld.*

Serial number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police. (6)	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year. (7)	Persons who appeared before the courts. (8)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. (9)	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged. (10)	Convicted. (11)	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [columns (5) and (6)]. (12)	Persons under trial at close of the year. (13)	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or bacame insane during trial. (14-a)	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offences. (14-b)	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance. (14-c)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	423	8,572	83	13	9,039	726	4,839	1,080	12·5	467	1,927	..	26
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	25	..	8	17	4	8	5	20·0	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,019	19,760	696	33	21,403	1,418	9,945	4,032	19·7	1,071	4,937	..	39
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,442	28,371	779	54	30,473	2,148	14,806	5,117	17·6	1,538	6,864	..	65
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418	Cheating	1	139	..	..	135	33	50	6	4·2	4	42	..	5
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	91	2	..	100	1	46	14	15·1	5	34	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	207	2,563	16	16	2,764	259	1,434	367	14·2	148	556	..	6
		Total	215	2,793	18	16	2,999	293	1,530	387	13·8	157	632	..	11
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	5	..	..	5	1	3	1	20·0	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	42	685	41	4	764	68	316	48	6·6	40	292	..	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	40	385	12	4	433	13	188	89	22·4	14	129	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	202	4,633	54	16	4,872	199	1,393	2,510	53·6	161	609	..	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	115	12,107	169	..	12,391	..	330	11,922	97·1	57	82	..	..
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	68	..	..	68	..	7	61	89·7	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282*	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	3,162	450	1	3,611	10	546	3,044	84·3	7	4	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	isputes as to immovable property	..	90	..	..	90	4	64	..	..	22	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	68	584	..	59	593	5	420	152	26·0	16	..	..	..
		Total	467	21,720	726	84	22,828	301	3,267	18,109	80·7	317	1,116	..	1
33		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police	3,564	150,787	28,252	923	181,167	1,012	11,655	154,815	86·5	3,857	9,828	..	513
		Grand total	† 6,105	211,975	30,770	1,100	247,124	3,798	32,592	186,207	76·7	6,052	18,757	..	626

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence. (1)	Number of cases in which property was stolen. (2)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (3)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. (4)	Amount of property stolen. (5)	Amount of property recovered. (6)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. (7)
A.—Cognizable.				RS.	RS.	
Theft: a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,809	3,353	49·2	13,73,456	5,15,738	37·6
Theft: b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ..	..	176	..	..	19,042	..
Theft: c. Other thefts ..	26,468	14,368	54·3	20,65,310	8,35,158	40·4
Robbery: a. Dacoity ..	64	31	48·4	23,660	6,738	28·5
Robbery: b. Other robbery ..	444	196	44·1	60,150	28,102	46·7
Criminal breach of trust ..	1,163	527	45·3	2,85,060	84,325	29·6
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	180	53	29·4	67,676	14,215	21·0
Total ..	35,128	18,704	53·2	38,75,312	15,03,318	38·8
B.—Non-cognizable.						
Extortion ..	30	6	20·0	684	247	36·1
Criminal misappropriation ..	48	20	41·7	4,096	1,281	31·3
Total ..	78	26	33·3	4,780	1,528	31·9

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 40,996.

STATEMENT D.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1945.

Ranges. (1)	Districts. (2)	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. (3)	Number of District Superintendents. (4)	Number of Assistant District Superintendents. (5)	Number of Deputy Superintendents. (6)	Number of inspectors. (7)	Number of sub-inspectors. (8)	Number of sergeants-major and sergeants. (9)	Number of head constables. Foot. (10)	Number of head constables. Water. (11)	Number of head constables. Mounted. (12)	Number of constables. Foot. (13)	Number of constables. Water. (14)	Number of constables. Mounted. (15)	Total. (16)
	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	16	82	52	253	26	4	1,744	142	19	2,342
Northern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizagapatam	..	1	..	..	10	62	5	128	..	..	908	..	..	1,114
	East Godavari	..	1	..		9	50	7	123	..	..	877	..	..	1,067
	West Godavari	..	1	..	..	5	30	3	66	..	..	383	..	..	488
	Kistna	..	1	..	..	6	35	5	90	..	..	562	..	..	699
	Guntur	..	1	..	..	8	49	4	114	..	..	782	..	..	958
	Nellore	..	1	..	..	9	57	5	113	..	..	773	..	..	958
	Total	1	6	..	..	47	283	29	634	..	..	4,285	..	..	5,285
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kurnool	..	1	..	..	8	51	3	91	..	..	804	..	..	958
	Bellary	..	1	..	..	8	45	4	95	..	..	686	..	..	839
	Anantapur	..	1	..	..	8	46	4	91	..	..	712	..	..	862
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	..	7	45	3	84	..	..	670	..	..	810
	Chittoor	..	1	..	..	7	46	4	113	..	..	814	..	..	985
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	7	45	6	123	..	..	830	..	..	1,012
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	7	46	4	120	..	..	850	..	..	1,028
	Total	1	7	..	..	52	324	28	717	..	..	5,366	..	..	6,495
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Salem	1	1	..	..	10	61	6	141	..	..	982	..	..	1,201
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	10	54	4	128	..	..	909	..	..	1,106
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	3	13	5	43	..	..	301	..	..	366
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	11	67	5	163	..	..	1,145	..	..	1,392
	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	5	27	3	65	..	..	449	..	..	550
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	8	51	5	127	..	..	841	..	..	1,033
	Total	1	6	..	..	47	273	28	667	..	..	4,627	..	..	5,649

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	South Arcot	..	1	..	..	7	45	3	115	..	..	736	..	..	907
	Tanjore	..	1	..	..	9	56	4	145	..	..	913	..	..	1,128
	Madura, North	..	1	..	..	5	36	7	104	..	..	713	..	..	866
	Madura, South	..	..	..	..	4	28	..	41	..	..	301	..	..	374
	Ramnad	..	1	..	..	8	48	8	129	..	..	911	..	..	1,105
	Tinnevelly	..	1	..	..	9	54	6	145	..	..	995	..	..	1,210
	Total ..	1	5	..	..	42	267	28	679	..	..	4,569	..	..	5,591
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Madras— M. & S.M. Railway .. .. Bengal-Nagpur Railway .. .. .. Nizam's State Railway	..	1	..	..	4	28	5	76	..	..	569	..	..	683
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway.	..	1	..	..	5	28	5	76	..	..	648	..	..	763
	Total ..	1	2	..	..	9	56	10	152	..	..	1,217	..	..	1,447
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	1	..	..	13	23	..	18	..	..	16	..	..	71
Training Schools	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, and Shorthand Bureau.	..	1	..	..	10	38	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	76
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	17
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	17
	Total ..	..	1	..	..	12	50	6	24	..	..	17	..	..	110
	Grand total ..	7	*33	32	42	238	1,358	(a) 182	3,144	26	4	21,841	142	19	27,084
	Temporary Additional Forces	..	6	..	38	63	267	92	1,264	..	..	10,851	..	..	12,581

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include the strengths, permanent and temporary, sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police.

(2) The sanctioned strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, has not been shown in this statement, as it has been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes one District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

(a) Excludes 16 Sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1945—*concluded.*

Ranges.	Districts.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues. (17)	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial revenues. (18)	Grand total cost [columns (17) and (18)]. (19)	Area of district in square miles. (20)	Population of district. (21)	Urban population of district. (22)	Number of police stations. (23)	Number of outposts. (24)	Proportion of police. To area. (25)	Proportion of police. To population. (26)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (27)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. (28)
	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	..	30	777,481	777,481	24	2	0·01	331	35,354	15
Northern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	9,107	3,845,944	386,112	52	2	8·2	3,452	15,266	13
	East Godavari	..	..	..	5,779	2,076,840	316,906	40	2	5·4	1,946	9,973	9
	West Godavari	..	..	..	2,977	1,465,111	233,178	22	1	6·1	3,002	6,515	13
	Kistna	..	..	..	3,469	1,444,294	234,215	29	2	4·9	2,066	10,284	15
	Guntur	..	..	..	5,795	2,277,283	355,246	44	6	6·0	2,377	16,977	18
	Nellore	..	..	..	7,942	1,617,026	156,341	47	8	8·3	1,688	8,828	9
	Total	..	..	..	35,069	12,726,498	1,681,998	234	21	6·6	2,408	67,843	13
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurnool	..	..	..	7,634	1,146,250	151,652	42	8	7·9	1,197	5,792	6
	Bellary	..	..	..	5,714	1,051,235	202,838	37	12	6·8	1,253	3,909	5
	Anantapur	..	..	..	6,734	1,171,419	146,590	38	7	7·8	1,359	10,323	11
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	5,923	1,056,507	105,876	37	7	7·3	1,304	9,211	11
	Chittoor	..	..	..	5,951	1,632,395	102,062	38	19	6·0	1,657	4,839	5
	Chingleput	..	..	..	3,074	1,823,955	314,641	35	12	3·0	1,802	7,411	7
	North Arcot	..	..	..	4,671	2,577,540	413,120	37	17	4·5	2,507	17,346	17
	Total	..	..	..	39,701	10,459,301	1,436,779	264	82	6·1	1,610	58,831	9
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	..	..	..	7,073	2,869,226	309,413	48	14	5·8	2,389	18,099	15
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	7,121	2,809,648	417,720	42	19	6·4	2,540	18,582	17
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	989	209,709	67,808	7	5	2·7	573	5,045	14
	Malabar	..	..	..	5,790	3,929,425	374,799	53	24	4·1	2,823	13,693	10
	South Kanara	..	..	..	4,045	1,523,516	150,881	18	7	7·3	2,770	3,255	6
	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	4,329	2,194,091	351,473	37	12	4·1	2,124	19,935	19
	Total	..	..	..	29,347	13,535,615	1,672,094	205	81	5·1	2,396	78,609	14

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	..	4,205	2,608,753	270,224	36	15	4·6	2,876	18,966	21
	Tanjore	..	..	..	3,738	2,563,375	426,154	43	11	3·3	2,272	11,697	14
	Madura North	..	..	..	4,883	2,446,601	575,751	16	3 }	3·9	1,973 {	45,103	52
	Madura South	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5 }			6,644	18
	Ramnad	..	..	..	4,851	1,979,643	449,966	38	15	4·3	1,792	9,252	8
	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	4,342	2,244,543	574,436	40	25	3·5	1,855	8,105	7
	Total ..	..	..	..	22,019	11,842,915	2,296,531	193	74	3·9	2,118	99,767	18
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S.M. Railway .. .. .. } Bengal-Nagpur Railway .. .. .. } Nizam's State Railway .. .. .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	22	..	..	6,131	9
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	..	..	24,103	12
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	44	..	..	30,234	21
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	* 3,52,44,552	..	3,52,44,552	126,166	49,341,810	7,864,883	971	304	4·7	1,823	3,70,638	14

* Represents the cost for the year 1945–46 excluding the final accounts for March 1946—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1945.

Range.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth bores (·476 and ·410 muskets).	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court. Other offences. Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Chief Office	1	..	1	..	23	..	229												
	Madras City	153	2,188	135	1,897	10	628	151	1	14	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam	77	1,036	79	978	301	856	79	..	5	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	East Godavari	66	1,000	69	969	254	454	62	..	3	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	West Godavari	38	449	36	340	41	259	40	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kistna	46	652	50	587	74	438	52	..	12	2	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Guntur	61	896	64	861	80	508	63	..	12	5	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Nellore	71	886	68	760	93	492	71	..	10	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	359	4,919	366	4,495	843	3,007	367	..	50	11	149	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	15
Central Range.	Kurnool	62	895	73	889	106	448	56	..	3	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Bellary	57	781	62	750	72	479	58	..	8	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	58	803	65	802	172	383	60	..	12	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cuddapah	55	754	61	659	122	360	56	..	7	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
	Chittoor	57	927	62	922	97	520	64	..	5	..	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	58	953	60	952	298	920	81	..	4	..	29	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	6
	North Arcot	57	970	68	795	79	649	55	..	13	..	34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total ..	404	6,083	451	5,769	946	3,759	430	..	52	2	227	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	26
Western Range.	Salem	77	1,123	86	1,081	113	761	77	..	6	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Coimbatore	68	1,037	68	895	61	451	69	..	22	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	The Nilgiris	21	344	21	266	61	218	21	..	2	..	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Malabar	83	1,308	82	1,274	216	448	82	1	8	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	South Kanara	35	514	45	403	83	312	34	..	11	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Trichinopoly	64	968	66	832	71	652	70	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	Total ..	348	5,294	368	4,751	605	2,842	353	1	54	8	142	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	28

Southern Range.	South Arcot	55	851	62	825	85	408	62	..	11	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tanjore	69	1,058	80	897	67	524	71	..	22	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	North Madura	48	817	55	749	72	529	51	..	5	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	South Madura	32	342	34	332	..	71	30	1	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnad	64	1,040	72	797	221	389	67	..	8	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevelly	69	1,140	82	972	68	624	70	..	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total	337	5,248	385	4,572	513	2,545	351	1	53	6	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Rys. and the Crl. Invgn. Dept.	Railway Police, Madras	37	645	36	615	..	96	35	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	38	724	38	719	..	104	35	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	75	1,369	74	1,334	..	200	70	..	5	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Criminal Investigation Department	36	34	36	33	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	50	25	†76	24	7	406	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	9	8	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	2	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	9	8	9	8	3	225	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	68	41	92	38	12	811	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	1,797	25,176	1,908	* 22,889	‡6,466	13,792	2,164	3	228	27	743	..	31	..	..	..	..	3	89

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include the officers and men of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men.

(3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.

(4) For purposes of this statement, sub-inspectors of Railway Police, and head constables of the C.I.D. who have been attached to districts, are shown against the Railway Police districts and the C.I.D. respectively, both under the sanctioned and actual strength.

(5) The sanctioned strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, is not shown in this statement, as it has now been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—Vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 16 sergeants.

† Includes 30 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 2,825 rifles, 156 revolvers, 18 guns Lewis machine, 2 guns machine V.B. and 16 guns machine D.P. with the Malabar Special Police and 1,590 guns, ·12 bore in districts and excludes 179·476 muskets of the Forest Department lent to the Police.

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1945—*concluded.*

Ranges.	Districts.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under five years' service.	Number of constables. Of five years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
		(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
	Chief Office	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	792	135	1,897	..	200	493	542	385	78	11	15	..	22	23	424·4	8·7	1·13
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam	..	906	79	978	..	34	165	320	338	50	1	5	3	1	10	252·9	6·6	0·94
	East Godavari	..	373	69	938	49	252	137	228	190	55	..	3	..	..	5	96·9	4·6	0·48
	West Godavari	..	291	36	333	..	34	73	70	102	20	1	8	1	3	9	195·5	6·8	2·39
	Kistna	..	337	50	566	..	52	117	168	164	21	2	12	6	3	2	244·4	5·6	0·31
	Guntur	..	438	64	830	93	155	143	161	200	60	4	12	1	6	12	234·3	7·2	1·30
	Nellore	1	589	68	745	..	160	140	179	180	41	3	10	7	7	8	131·0	4·6	0·97
	Total	1	2,934	366	4,390	142	687	775	1,126	1,174	247	11	50	18	20	46	189·7	5·8	0·95
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	287	73	853	..	216	242	140	202	30	1	3	2	..	6	193·5	6·5	0·62
	Bellary	..	327	62	750	45	114	149	108	246	25	5	8	8	4	6	134·6	3·9	0·74
	Anantapur	..	699	65	797	35	174	132	167	206	17	1	12	1	4	7	83·5	2·0	0·81
	Cuddapah	..	373	61	659	..	53	227	126	172	31	1	7	12	2	3	347·9	15·3	0·42
	Chittoor	..	393	62	921	1	182	264	201	162	36	..	5	21	..	9	85·7	9·3	0·91
	Chingleput	..	487	60	951	93	145	200	191	201	32	6	4	26	50	13	295·2	7·7	1·28
	North Arcot	..	451	68	770	..	17	262	193	205	26	1	13	3	4	8	149·6	4·4	0·93
	Total	..	3,017	451	5,701	174	901	1,476	1,126	1,394	197	15	52	73	64	52	181·8	6·9	10·84
Western Range.	Salem	..	798	86	1,081	..	56	387	232	277	34	7	6	4	..	8	79·4	4·6	0·69
	Coimbatore	..	574	68	895	..	110	274	180	205	36	21	22	43	11	15	113·8	4·8	1·56
	The Nilgiris	..	210	21	266	..	18	129	39	38	11	..	2	..	3	1	108·7	5·8	0·35
	Malabar	..	489	82	1,273	30	118	261	350	361	48	6	9	3	1	10	138·4	3·3	0·74
	South Kanara	..	266	45	403	..	45	125	89	77	17	2	11	6	3	8	85·7	4·3	1·79
	Trichinopoly	..	518	66	832	..	113	168	171	262	26	2	5	1	4	12	101·9	5·3	1·33
	Total	..	2,855	368	4,750	30	460	1,344	1,061	1,220	172	38	55	57	22	54	107·7	4·5	1·05

Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	495	62	821	16	214	150	134	203	29	3	11	2	2	2	79·6	4·3	0·23
	Tanjore	..	627	80	895	..	88	209	179	266	28	11	22	24	12	8	178·5	8·1	0·82
	North Madura	..	345	55	749	8	77	177	215	175	25	2	5	6	1	6	125·0	4·4	0·75
	South Madura	..	262	34	332	9	49	73	82	82	7	1	2	3	1	2	70·8	3·9	0·55
	Ramnad	..	435	72	788	..	16	240	214	205	18	2	8	1	2	9	96·1	6·7	1·36
	Tinnevelly	1	550	82	972	..	190	224	202	221	46	5	6	6	2	4	65·7	2·9	0·38
	Total	1	2,714	385	4,557	33	634	1,073	1,026	1,152	153	24	54	42	20	31	105·7	5·2	0·63
Rys. and the Crl. Invgn. Dept.	Railway Police, Madras	..	426	36	615	7	135	144	106	143	30	8	2	5	3	6	54·7	1·9	0·92
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	572	38	719	31	126	165	181	141	11	1	3	5	1	4	66·3	5·8	0·53
	Total	..	998	74	1,334	38	261	309	287	284	41	9	5	10	4	10	60·9	3·9	0·71
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	45	36	33	..	1	9	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	36·2	2·8	..
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	..	..	76	24	..	2	4	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	179·0	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	7	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7·69
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	47	1	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	92	38	..	3	4	5	2	4	29	..	47	1	1	..	..	0·77
	Grand total	2	13,355	1,908	22,700	417	3,147	5,483	5,176	5,614	893	137	231	247	153	217	165·2	5·83	0·88

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. **Personnel.**—I held charge as Commissioner of Police, throughout the year except for one month and 25 days when I was on leave when Mr. S. W. W. Wright was in charge.

The term of Sri Rao Bahadur P. Munilal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was re-employed for a period of one year from 5th October 1944, was further extended by another year from 5th October 1945.

The officers who held charge of the various departments of the City Police during the year were—

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Mr. O. L. Burrell till 11th February 1945. Mr. S. W. W. Wright from 12th February 1945.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Subdivision.	Sri Rao Bahadur P. Munilal.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Subdivision.	Sri Rao Sahib C. J. P. Pinto.

Crime and Intelligence—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri A. V. Patro, B.A., M.B.E., M.R.S.L. (Lond.), I.P. (held charge of the post of Assistant Commissioner, Crime, from 5th to 18th July 1945).
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime.	Sri C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliar till 4th July 1945. Khan Sahib Saiyid Zahiruddin Ahmed Sahib Bahadur from 19th July 1945.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, War.	Sri Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Acharya, B.A., B.L.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Mr. B. W. Lane.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic.	Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnamurthi Naidu.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport.	Mr. O. J. Bosen.

Harbour—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A.

Hospital—

Medical Officer	Dr. C. Krishnaswami Pillai till 17th October 1945. Dr. K. S. Venkatachalam Ayyar from 18th October 1945.

2. **Strength.**—*Permanent establishment.*—The sanctioned strength on the 31st December 1945 was—

Inspectors 16; sergeants-major 5; sergeants 50; sub-inspectors 82; jamadars 2; head constables 277; police constables 1,886; daffadar 1; lance daffadars 3 and sowars 19.

While the actual strength was—

Inspectors 16; sergeants-major 5; sergeants 41; sub-inspectors 73; jamadars 2; head constables 275; police constables 1,597; daffadar 1; lance daffadars 3 and sowars 19.

Five Indian sergeants from the mufassal are temporarily doing duty in the City against vacancies of European sergeants. The question of recruiting Anglo-Indian sergeants from War Service personnel is under consideration. Enlistments were made on a temporary basis against 289 permanent vacancies of constables.

Temporary establishment.—The sanctioned strength of the temporary establishment on 31st December 1945 was—

Deputy Commissioner of Police 1; Assistant Commissioners of Police 2; inspectors 10; sub-inspectors 40; head constables 99 and constables 570.

The actual strength of the temporary establishment was—

Deputy Commissioner of Police 1; Assistant Commissioners of Police 2; inspectors 10; sub-inspectors 40; head constables* 99 and constables 470.

The actual shortage of constables on 31st December 1945 is 201 including 101 constables promoted as temporary head constables.

3. **Recruitment.**—Eighty recruits were enlisted up to August 1945 when enlistment was stopped. Those recruits enlisted were of very poor type although the minimum educational standard of III Form was insisted upon.

4. **Casualties.**—The following statement shows the casualties during the last three years:—

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Retired	52	57	78
Dismissed or removed	16	29	15
Discharged	15	2	22
Resigned	11	8	11
Died	26	14	23

5. **Hospital—Health of the force.**—The number of admissions into hospital was 8,624 during the year as against 6,177 in the year 1944. The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 148·73 as against 128·55 in 1944.

* Promoted from permanent constables.

The general health of the force continued to be satisfac[...] spite of the slight increase in the sick rate. The general f[...] which contributed to the rise in sick rates in previous years [...] high cost of living, dearth of foodstuffs and consequent malnu[...] were in evidence this year also.

The usual biennial medical examination was conducted by [...] Police Medical Officer and those who were found to be suff[...] from eye defects, Hernia, Hydrocele and other diseases were g[...] special treatment in the City hospitals.

Police Medical Officer's Department.—In addition to the [...] Police, the Police Medical Officer as usual examined and treated [...] members of the Madras Fire Service, Railway Police and the M[...] Special Police.

A total number of 1,232 cases were admitted into the City Gov[...]ment Hospitals as against 801 in the previous year.

One hundred and two candidates for the City Police, 18 candi[...] for the Railway Police and 907 candidates for the Madras [...] Service were examined medically during the year.

One head constable and 18 constables were invalided [...] service during the year.

Three hundred and thirty-four age certificates were issued [...] the Madras Children's Act of 1920 as compared with 285 last y[...]

6. **Discipline and appeals—Discipline.**—The discipline of [...] force was maintained at a high standard. The following are [...] figures of punishments:—

Nature.	1943.	1944.
Blackmark	358	378
Deferred blackmark	153	107
Reduction	40	35
Censure	17	18
Dismissal and removal	31	31

The increase in punishments was due to the poor type of re[...] received in recent years and consequent tightening up of [...] discipline of the force.

Appeals.—There were 51 appeals in 1945 as against 53 in 1[...] Punishments were modified in 4 cases, and confirmed in the rest.

Judicial punishments.—Three constables were convicted [...] offences under Indian Penal Code sections.

7. **Titles and rewards.**—The title of C.I.E. was conferred o[...] while the titles of Rao Bahadur and Rao Sahib were conferred [...] Rao Sahib P. Munilal and Sri C. J. P. Pinto, Assistant Commissi[...] of Police, respectively.

A comparative statement showing the money rewards gran[...] the last two years is furnished below:—

—	1944. Number of persons.	1944. Amount. RS.	1945. Number of persons.
Money rewards to Police officers.	1,097	2,468	792
Money rewards to private individuals.	235	948	319

The details of rankwar police officials granted money rew[...] during the year 1945 are given below:—

	1944.	1945.
Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	..	2
Sub-Inspectors	6	8
Head constables	285	238
Constables	806	544

8. **General Provident Fund.**—The percentage of subscribers [...] 87 as against 95·8 in 1944. Details according to rankwa[...] furnished below:—

	1943.	1944.
Inspectors	19	15
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants ..	49	46
Sub-Inspectors	69	72
Head constables	258	261
Constables	1,764	1,815
Total ..	2,159	2,209

9. **Co-operative Societies and Polish Fund—Co-operative Soci[...]**—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society and the [...]tables' Co-operative Society recorded another year's good [...] The statistics relating to the two societies are furnished below:

	Officers' Co-operative Society.	Consta[...] Co-opera[...] Society
1 Number of members	164	1,577
	RS.	RS.
2 Share capital	13,170	37,328
3 Reserve Fund	6,160	6,633
4 Deposit with Society	11,299	427
5 Loans issued	53,671	1,15,558
6 Dividend declared for the co-operative year.	3 per cent.	1 and 9[...] cent.‡

† This includes 265 temporary police constables who have complet[...] tions and who have also subscribed to the Fund. The constabulary a[...] the benefits of the General Provident Fund.

‡ The decrease in the percentage of dividend is due to the increase [...] establishment charges consequent on the payment of Dearness Allowance a[...] payment of the arrears of auditors' fees for the previous year.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The profits for the year amounted to Rs. 644–7–6 while the capital at the end of the year was Rs. 1,134–8–0. The fund has been of very considerable value to the men, enabling them to obtain a number of articles at fair prices.

10. **Cost.**—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 21,54,286 as against Rs. 23,02,982 in 1944.

11. **Housing the force.**—The Police officers and men of the Madras City Police *permanent establishment* remaining still to be housed are shown below :—

	Inspector.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspector.	Jamadars.	Head Constable.	Police Constable.	Daffadar.	Lance Daffadar.	Sowars.
Total sanctioned strength.	16	5	50	82	2	277	1,886	1	3	19
Quarters available.	7*	4	24*	19	..	205	1,138	..	..	..
Still to be housed.	9	1	26	63	2	72	748	1	3	19

The housing position continues to be unsatisfactory and the question of construction of quarters for the full complement has been taken up.

12. **Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserve continued to furnish personnel for escorts and vulnerable point guards and did bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. The usual training was interrupted considerably during the year owing in particular to the guarding of vulnerable points and other guard duties that had to be performed.

Inter-Division and Inter-Platoon Drill Championship for the year 1945 was not held owing to the abnormally heavy duties to be performed.

The "Stevenson Shield Competition" was also not held.

Five non-commissioned officers attended a course with the Malabar Special Police in small arms and bayonet training. Unarmed combat is being taught in the Reserve.

The annual proficiency test was held during the year. Fifty-four per cent of the strength were qualified to compete and in the test ... per cent passed and were given the usual proficiency pay of Rs. 2 for a head constable and Re. 1 for a constable. The scheme has helped in maintaining and improving the standard of efficiency and discipline of the Armed Reserve.

In connexion with the presentation of medals to the Police officers by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the usual parade was held on 6th February 1945 which was largely attended by senior civil and military officers and the general public. The high standard of the drill and turn-out of the parade earned the appreciation of His Excellency the Governor and other invitees.

The City Police Armed Reserve also participated in the Victory parades—V.E. on 14th May 1945 and V.J. on 20th August 1945 and acquitted themselves creditably.

The Malabar Special Police continued to reinforce the City Armed Reserve and have afforded them some relief and they have carried out their duties very satisfactorily. The discipline of the force has been good throughout. Three companies are now doing duty in the City.

13. **Mounted Branch.**—No remounts were purchased during the year. The strength of the horses was 26.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continued to be good. The Sowar Troop was employed on bandobust at large and important meetings, processions and festivals. Horses and stables were as usual inspected once a quarter by the Veterinary Surgeon who testified to the good condition of the horses and stables generally.

14. **Motor transport.**—A sum of Rs. 425–8–0 was collected from private individuals for the hire of the Motor Ambulance during the year. Motor lorries were fully employed throughout the year for taking parties of men to meetings, transporting prisoners and urgent bandobust work. The average running cost per mile for each vehicle was Re. 0–6–8.

15. **General licences.**—

Arms Act.	1944.	1945.
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II).	15	15
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III).	1	5
Licences to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	4	1
Licences to export by land or river, arms or ammunition (Form VI).	2	..
Licences to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	158	261
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms or ammunition (Form IX).	3	10
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	27	31
Licences for safe custody of arms, etc. (Form XIII).	3	3
Licences to possess firearms (Form XIV) ..	29	30
Licences to possess ammunition or military Stores (Form XIV).	68	72
Licences for the possession and use for the purposes of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,386	1,627

* One Inspector's quarters converted into quarter sfo r2 Sergeants.

Arms Act—cont.	1944.	1945.
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX) ..	..	..
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	2	7
Sales of arms and ammunition verified	929	1,168
Licences to import explosives (Form F)	6	8
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	8	9
Poisons Act.		
Licences to possess and sell poisons	118	123
City Police Act.		
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses ..	1,427	1,519
Licences for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	154	160
General licences for music and religious institutions.	168	168
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor	4	5
Licence for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	68	79
Other music licence	2,513	3,038
Cinematograph Act.		
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	23
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films. Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films.	143	107
Petroleum Act.		
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ..	1	..
Licence to store dangerous petroleum [not more than 50 gallons (Form 1)].	46	48
Licence to import dangerous petroleum [not more than 60 gallons (Form B)].	..	..
Licence to store non-dangerous petroleum [not more than 5,000 gallons (Form J)].	1	1
Hackney Carriage Act.		
Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	957	1,055
Total number of rickshaws	4,000	4,216
Total number of drivers' licences issued	1,094	1,203
Total number of Rickshawmen's licences issued.	6,610	7,187
Explosives Act.		
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form 1).	..	..
Licence to possess and sell manufactured fireworks gunpowder.	18	58
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form J).	..	..

16. **Harbour Police.**—Traffic in the Harbour reached its peak during the year and a very heavy burden was thrown on all branches of the Harbour Police. Large scale embarkations of troops, heavy traffic in loading and unloading of military stores, tanks and trucks and the handling of an unusually large number of petrol boats and vessels carrying explosives and dangerous cargo demanded the maximum attention of the Police. Even after the cessation of hostilities, work continued to be heavy as will be seen from the following figures :—

	September.	October.	November.	December.
Personnel disembarked	16,532	8,554	7,896	8,600
Personnel embarked	25,000	18,000	16,742	20,944
Stores landed tons	90,000	90,000	101,654	112,354
Stores loaded tons	40,000	54,000	46,788	45,692
Vehicles loaded	..	..	2,289	3,809

With a daily average of twenty ships in the Harbour, the quarantine staff had heavy work throughout the year. Ships continued to arrive in convoys in the early part of the year and the staff had to attend to 10 or 12 ships at a time. In close co-operation with the Field Security Service and the Security Control Officer, all ships were boarded and checked without undue delay or inconvenience to all concerned. More than 30,000 shore leave passes were issued to British and Foreigners Seamen coming off vessels touching this port. Since the cessation of hostilities, Madras was used as the Chief R.A.P.W.I. Reception Centre and by the end of the first week of December 1945, 25,600 persons passed through the Harbour, as compared to 9,000 through Calcutta and 1,500 through Bombay.

Since the inception of the Harbour Pass Office, more than 10,000 permanent passes, 1,184 gang passes and 5,323 photographic tokens were issued, besides an average daily issue of 150 temporary passes. Since the 1st December 1945, the issue of temporary passes to service personnel which was being done by the Security Control Officer has been taken over by the Harbour Pass Office. The anti-sabotage watch over ships and vulnerable points continued to be done efficiently by the Malabar Special Police. The demands of security during the war caused a heavy strain on all concerned and the high degree of success obtained by the Harbour Police in this direction was highly commended by the Military authorities.

There were 8 incidents of fire of which two were important. One was on board the vessel "Fort Reny" in which 9 coolies were burnt due to a sudden explosion in one of the holds and two of them died in the hospital. The second case was one in which the petrol pipe line burst into flames when a Madras Port Trust engine was passing

by. The driver and firemen died as a result of burns. Another case happened on board the M.V. "Luxmi" anchored at O.B. III and her cargo of wattle bark and fibre caught fire and was damaged. Smoking and using naked lights in all open places in the Dock area was made an offence under rule 9 of the Defence of India Rules and 24 persons were dealt with under this section.

The harbour was free of grave crimes but the large scale handling of military and civil cargo and the employment of a large number of labour contributed to an increase in pilferage figures—227 against 150 of last year but detection showed a considerable improvement from 56 per cent to 83 per cent. Two hundred and forty-two cases of preventive arrests were made, of which 230 ended in conviction in courts—122 under Section 65, Act III of 1888, 31 under the Military Stores Unlawful Possession Ordinance, and the rest for thefts. There were a number of thefts of tempting cargo such as liquor, clothing materials, tinned food and other eatables by personnel working inside the harbour. These offences were committed on wharfs, in sheds and on board ships and out of 288 convicted cases, 73 persons belonged to the Port Trust, 57 to the Stevedore Battalion and 7 others of mixed services personnel—15 members of the M[illegible] Fire Services were convicted for pilferage and 4 Police [illegible] involved in such cases. Sustained good work was done [illegible] gates and inside the harbour and the excellent crime [illegible] been the outcome of better supervision and increased [illegible] to crime work by the additional Inspector who has been [illegible] since the end of 1944.

Seventy-one cases under the Essential Services (Mainten[illegible] Ordinance against members of the Madras Fire Services and [illegible] Trust workers were taken up and 35 cases are still pending [illegible] as the accused are absconding. In most of these cases com[illegible] came in long after the absences of the individuals concerned [illegible] the addresses given were either incorrect or purely temp[illegible] residences. One hundred and eighteen cases under the De[illegible] of India Rules were dealt with, of which 84 were for entry in[illegible] protected area without the necessary passes or tokens.

Cordial relationship was maintained with the Port Trust [illegible] other service authorities working in the harbour.

PART II.

Crime.

17. The following are the figures for crime for the past three years :—

Offences.	Year.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. True.	Persons. Tried.	Persons. Convicted.	Property. Lost. RS.	Property. Recovered. RS.
*Total Crimes.**							
Clause I to V—Statement A (Police)—Offences under the Indian Penal Code...	1943	4,671	4,428	2,314	2,039	4,01,349	[illegible]
	1944	4,183	3,801	1,697	1,411	5,16,099	[illegible]
	1945	3,477	3,077	1,841	1,520	3,40,833	[illegible]
Grave crime							
Murder	1943	12	10	7	5	..	..
	1944	9	8	3	1	..	..
	1945	8	7	27	13	..	..
Dacoity	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	5	2	7	7	30	[illegible]
	1945	2	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	1943	34	17	17	11	1,859	[illegible]
	1944	34	18	15	10	1,719	[illegible]
	1945	42	21	22	20	5,467	[illegible]
House-breaking and lurking house trespass.	1943	566	558	192	177	1,04,606	[illegible]
	1944	436	424	138	115	69,611	[illegible]
	1945	277	265	160	151	87,949	[illegible]
Cattle theft	1943	18	18	12	11	905	[illegible]
	1944	17	12	10	10	1,004	[illegible]
	1945	9	9	8	7	805	[illegible]
Theft (ordinary)	1943	3,329	3,184	1,536	1,457	2,15,789	[illegible]
	1944	2,927	2,730	1,070	986	2,76,684	[illegible]
	1945	2,455	2,198	1,050	977	2,09,502	[illegible]

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Total cognizable crime	4,572	3,883	3,168
Total reported to Police	4,428	3,801	3,077
Grave crimes	3,787	3,193	2,500
Cases reported direct to Courts ..	144	82	91

Crime.—Despite unfavourable economic conditions throughout the year, the total incidence of crime has been less than that of the previous year by 20·15 per cent. The total number of true cognizable cases recorded under the Indian Penal Code excluding cases under special and local laws was 3,077 as against 3,801 in 1944. The main decrease is under the headings of house-breakings and thefts. Greater co-ordination between the uniformed branch and the detective staff in preventive work and control of known bad characters has contributed to a considerable extent to the decrease in crime.

Detection.—Of the 3,077 cases reported to the Police during the year 2,729 cases were disposed of and 3 cases were refused investigation. Of the 2,726 cases investigated, 1,240 cases ended in conviction. Out of 696 pending cases of previous years, 145 cases ended in conviction and 154 cases are pending trial. The percentage of detection is 45·4 compared with 37·5 last year. The scheme of partial decentralization of the central crime staff and the organization of divisional detective staffs has contributed to the improved detection in the year.

18. **Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code**—

Year.	Total number of cases reported columns (1) to (5) of Statement A.	Cases dealt with under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1943	4,671	4	0·09
1944	4,183	7	0·17
1945	3,477	3	0·09
Theft (ordinary).			
1943	3,329	4	0·12
1944	2,927	7	0·24
1945	2,461	2	0·08

Due attention was paid to see that this provision of law was not abused.

19. **Murder.**—Seven cases of murder were reported durin[illegible] year. Motive for the crime may be classified as follows:—

Sexual jealousy	3
Private quarrels due to previous enmity ..	3
Other causes	1
Total ..	7

Of the 7 cases 4 ended in conviction and the rest are pe[illegible] trial.

The most important case is the "Lakshmikantham murder [illegible] reported at the end of 1944 and disposed of during the year. [illegible] case attracted considerable public attention and after a prot[illegible] trial ended in conviction before the Second Criminal Se[illegible] 1945, the accused being sentenced to transportation fo[illegible] The sentences were also confirmed on appeal by the High Cou[illegible]

20. **Robbery.**—There were 21 cases of robbery as against [illegible] the previous year. The culprits in 15 cases were brought to [illegible] In 5 cases, military personnel were the victims who were ta[illegible] lonely places by pimps promising to procure them wome[illegible] relieved them of their cash, etc. In 5 others, military pers[illegible] were traced to be the culprits. Josiah Okaro, a West Af[illegible] military deserter, secured entrance into a military camp threat[illegible] the guard with a revolver and escaped with several items of [illegible] perty. He was also found responsible in 3 other cases of [illegible] and was convicted in all the cases. In the rest of the cases, [illegible] bad characters were found responsible and they were success[illegible] booked.

21. **House-breakings.**—There has been a decrease under [illegible] head. Two hundred and sixty-five cases were reported as aga[illegible] 424 during the previous year. Of these 112 ended in convic[illegible] while 19 are pending trial and 17 under investigation. Local [illegible] characters were found chiefly responsible. There were no organ[illegible] gangs at work.

22. **Cattle-thefts.**—Nine cases of cattle thefts were repo[illegible] during the year as against 12 in 1944 and 6 ended in convicti[illegible] There was no organized crime under this *modus operandi*.

23. **Other thefts.**—Two thousand one hundred and ninety-ei[illegible] cases including 22 jewel thefts and 169 cycle thefts were repor[illegible]

* The figures of crime given in this part exclude magistrates' cases.

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as against 2,132 in 1944. Nine hundred and twelve cases ended in conviction and 141 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

24. **Property lost and recovered.**—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Property lost. RS.	Property recovered. RS.
Thefts in conjunction with house-breakings.	210	132	87,949	10,665
Other thefts	2,206	963	2,10,307	50,174
Robbery	21	13	5,467	3,840
Criminal Breach of Trust.	104	30	37,100	10,938
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	10	10
Total ..	2,542	1,139	3,40,833	75,627

A comparative statement for the past three years is given below:—

Year.	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.	Percentage.
1943	4,04,349	1,04,758	25·9
1944	5,16,099	1,42,664	27·6
1945	3,40,833	75,627	22·2

25. **Results in cases prosecuted.**—One thousand nine hundred and eighty-three cases (excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws) were brought to trial, of which 1,385 cases ended in conviction. In those, 1,883 persons were tried and 1,520 were convicted, the percentage being 80·7. Of the 34,154 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by Police under the Indian Penal Code, nuisance and special and local laws, 32,555 or 95·3 per cent ended in conviction.

26. **Prosecuting staff.**—The prosecuting staff conducted prosecutions in 7,552 cases as against 6,156 in 1944 and 6,994 or 93 per cent ended in conviction.

27. **False cases.**—Thirty-eight cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 32 in 1944 and the complainant in one case was prosecuted.

28. **Escape.**—Eight prisoners escaped from Police custody, of whom 6 were recaptured. Sixteen Police Officers were punished departmentally for their neglect.

29. **Cases referred by Magistrates.**—Thirty-six cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 98 in 1944.

30. **Prevention.**—Under the preventive sections, 1,049 persons were arrested during the year as against 913 in 1944. Eighteen persons were successfully prosecuted for bad livelihood. Of them, 10 were K.Ds., 2 receivers and 2 petty thieves. The average amount of surety demanded was Rs. 100. All of them were sentenced to imprisonment in default of furnishing security. Three hundred and one were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act. One hundred and seventy-one persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.

31. **Nuisance and obstruction cases.**—The average amount of fine imposed shows a slight increase. Special drives against obstruction in the streets were organized during the year. Action taken against "Jay Walking" accounts for the increase in the number of prosecutions.

	1944.	1945.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73, City Police Act.	9,825	22,998
Cases under other sections of City Police Act.	4,045	9,397
Total ..	13,870	32,395

The average fine per person in obstruction cases Rs. 1–11–2 and Rs. 1–4–6 in Nuisance cases as against Re. 1–0–8 and Re. 1–3–4 respectively in 1944.

Cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour.—Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness or disorderly behaviour are given below:—

—	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1944	2,009	68	1,988	68
1945	3,604	97	3,496	90

Rowdyism.—Two hundred and ninety-five rowdies were bound over under the Security Sections as against 210 in 1944.

32. **Opium and gambling dens—Gambling dens.**—Eighty-seven gambling dens were successfully raided as against sixty-eight in 1944. The average fine per case was Rs. 107–4–10 as against Rs. 88–7–4 in the previous year 1944. The average fine per person was Rs. 13–15–8 in 1945 as against Rs. 13–3–1 in 1944.

Street gambling.—Five hundred and thirty-two cases ended in conviction in 1945 as against 272 in 1944. The number of persons convicted in 1945 was 1,764 as against 887 in 1944. The average fine in 1945 was Rs. 14–2–9 per case as compared with Rs. 9–1–1 in 1944. The average fine per person was Rs. 4–4–1 in 1945 as against Rs. 2–15–7 in 1944.

Bucket shops.—Fifty-four raids were conducted in 1945 as against 47 in 1944 and 44 persons were convicted in 1945 as against 42 in 1944. The average fine per case was Rs. 80–3–9 as against Rs. 74–14–1 in 1944. The average fine per person was Rs. 60 as against Rs. 74–14–1 in 1944. Ten persons during the year were sentenced to imprisonment as against thirteen in 1944.

33. **Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.**—The campaign against brothels was continued during the year. Two brothels were successfully raided in 1945 as against 11 in 1944. The lack of co-operation from the public is still a serious handicap in putting down this evil. Owing to the continued presence of large numbers of the Fighting Services in and around the City, street prostitution has increased. Active co-operation was received from the Military Police and 408 prostitutes were rounded up, of whom 404 were convicted during the year as against 203 charged in 1944, of whom 199 were convicted. Three women were rescued during the year as against 14 women and 4 girls in 1944. All of them were sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association continued to do useful work. It is hoped that with the gradual demobilization of Military personnel this nuisance will abate considerably.

34. **Criminal Tribes Act.**—During the year seven males and one female City Koravars who came to notice were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act while 13 on account of death and 22 for good conduct were removed from the Criminal Tribes Register.

Details of the registered resident Notified Tribe Members in the City at the end of the year were as follows:—

Serial number and Criminal Tribes Members (Tribewar).	Males.	Females.
1 Madras City Koravars	189	18
2 Madras City Jogis	17	1
3 Madras City Yenadis	15	..
4 Chingleput Adi-Dravidas	5	..
5 Chingleput Kaloddars	2	..
6 Chingleput Kepmaris	..	1
7 Chittoor Koravars	2	..
8 Chittoor Dongadasari	..	1
9 Cuddapah Erukulas	3	..
10 South Arcot Irulas	2	..
11 South Arcot Kepmaris	..	1
12 Vepur Adi-Dravidas	7	..
13 South Arcot Jogis	1	..
14 North Arcot Sakkaratamadai Koravars.	19	..
15 North Arcot Chengampudi Koravars ..	1	1
16 North Arcot Ponnai Koravars	8	..
17 North Arcot Uppukoravars	2	..
18 North Arcot Dubbai Koravars	1	..
19 Nellore Yenadis	1	..
20 Nellore Dongadasaris	1	..
21 Nellore Oddars	1	..
22 Trichinopoly Thogamalai Koravars ..	2	..
23 Salem Melurnattu Koravars	1	..
24 Thottia Naick	..	1
25 Cuddapah Dongadasari	3	1
26 South Arcot Denna Dasari	..	1
Total ..	283	26

Of these 7 were in jail, 17 out of view, 26 exempted from reporting under rule 18 or 22 of the Criminal Tribes Rules. Of the rest who were under section 10 or 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 17 were under reporting obligations while 242 were enjoying abeyance. Abeyance was granted to 32 members while it was cancelled in the case of 11 during the year. Four were warned for violation of the conditions imposed and 4 were prosecuted for passing out of view and failing to report. Of these three were convicted while one is pending trial.

35. **Crime record section.**—The total number of histories for bad characters maintained at the end of the year was 1,201 as shown below:—

1 City resident criminals	854
2. Chingleput district criminals	107
3. Other district criminals	240
Total ..	1,201

Of the 854 resident criminals of the City 747 were active and the rest inactive. Twenty-three fresh histories were opened and four discarded history-sheeted persons were brought back to the active list. There were 8 fresh arrivals from outside and 2 transferred out to districts. Four were destroyed on account of deaths and 14 discarded during the year. Of the 747 active history-sheeted bad characters 225 were out of view at the end of the year.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-two ex-convicts were added to the Blockwar list and 1,711 conviction memos. were prepared and dealt with during the year. Four hundred and nine bad characters rolls were issued to districts and 749 received from outside and dealt with. The total number of index cards under all classifications was 29,734. One thousand two hundred and thirty-two fresh cards were opened during the year and 376 eliminated. One thousand five hundred and eight Finger print slips were sent to the Bureau for record. One Sub-Inspector from Kistna district underwent training in the Record Section during the year.

Thirty-seven of the most active bad characters were registered under the Habitual Offenders' Act during the year. The total number of General Information files at the end of the year was 796. Twenty-two fresh files were opened during the year.

36. **Photographic section.**—One thousand one hundred and forty-six photographs of bad characters and other individuals were taken during the year and 2,837 copies supplied while in 40 cases finger

prints at the scenes of offence were taken, developed and sent for comparison. Investigating Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors visited the Record Section regularly and made use of the records.

37. **Intelligence Section.**—The increase in the strength of the Intelligence Section that was sanctioned in 1943 consequent on the re-organization of Intelligence Section was continued during the year.

Thirteen thousand and forty references were dealt with in this section during the year as against 12,090 in the previous year.

Political meetings, etc.—During 1945, 236 political meetings and 361 labour meetings as against 263 and 357 respectively in 1944 were attended by Shorthand Sub-Inspectors and proceedings were recorded and reported. Six Political Conferences and 12 Labour Conferences as against 7 and 6 in 1944 were held during the year.

Press work.—As usual, particulars were furnished to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the Presses. Three hundred and forty-eight newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of annual returns were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

38. **Staff.**—The special staff of one Assistant Commissioner, one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, four head constables and six police constables sanctioned for the Transport Section of the Traffic Department in G.O. No. 733, Home, dated 21st January 1942 continued during the year. The period of retention of the temporary additional strength of 11 head constables sanctioned for outdoor work in G.O. No. 3749, Home, dated 29th December 1944 has been extended for one year from 13th January 1946 in G.O. R. No. 90, Home, dated 12th January 1946. These head constables proved most useful in supervising and improving the turn-out and work of the constables on traffic control.

An additional inspector for the supervision of investigation work in traffic accidents was applied for and sanctioned by the Government in G.O. No. 1659, Home, dated 28th May 1945. This addition has become necessary on account of the considerable increase in accidents due to military vehicles and the conduct of cases in courts both civil and military.

Equipment.—The propaganda van received from the A.R.P. was taken over by the traffic investigation staff as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1658, Home, dated 28th May 1945, and is proving very useful. The five Austin cars received towards the end of 1944 were equipped and put on the road from the commencement of the year and they are proving very useful for controlling traffic on the road.

39. **Accidents.**—Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six accidents were recorded during the year, of which 65 were fatal as compared with 1,680 in 1944 of which 43 were fatal. As usual in the majority of these cases pedestrians were the victims and most of them were themselves to blame. Military vehicles were involved in 1,105 cases, nearly 50 per cent and in 39 fatal cases, as against 630 and 41 in 1944. This increase is due to the greater movement of W.D. vehicles in the city owing to war conditions.

A sum of Rs. 1,41,842-8-0 was paid in 302 cases as compensation to the victims in accidents and 49 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. In all cases of importance a Court of Enquiry was sought to be held and the Military invariably held such and in very few cases have they disagreed with the findings of the Police. In cases where civilian drivers were concerned, prosecutions were launched in criminal courts. The following cases are worth mentioning:—

(1) On the night of 26th September 1945 an R.A.F. Officer while under the influence of alcohol drove a jeep on Binny's Road in front of the Connemara Hotel and brought about the death of a rickshaw puller besides injuring another and damaging two rickshaws.

(2) An I.O.R. on 3rd December 1945 took a 10-ton Mack to Ambattur and was illicitly transporting firewood without a permit for a civilian when he ran over and killed a child. The lorry was at the time taken out without permission and was doing an unauthorized trip. The matter has been referred to His Excellency the Viceroy for sanctioning the prosecution of the I.O.R.

Statement of areas of accidents and persons responsible for them are given below:—

Areas where accidents are heavier.

	1944.	1945.
1 Mount Road	256	364
2 China Bazaar Road	45	58
3 Poonamallee High Road	100	176
4 Broadway	39	96
5 General Hospital Road	83	168
6 North Beach Road	49	80
7 Wall Tax Road	42	96
8 Fort Road	20	32
Total	634	1,070
9 Straight Road	608	790
10 Road Junctions	153	224
11 Cross roads	105	145
12 Places controlled by Police on Traffic signal.	132	155
Total	998	1,314

Persons responsible.

	1944.	1945.
1 Pedestrians	405	[illegible]
2 Drivers of motor vehicles	622	[illegible]
3 Drivers of other vehicles	191	[illegible]
4 Pedal cyclists	72	[illegible]
5 Passengers	12	[illegible]
Total	1,302	[illegible]

Causes.—(a) *Pedestrians.*

	1944.	1945.
1 Running and crossing	229	[illegible]
2 Walking in the roadway	143	[illegible]
3 Playing	24	[illegible]
4 Confused by traffic	12	[illegible]
5 Sleeping, sitting and standing	23	[illegible]
6 Defective vision	..	[illegible]
7 Drunkenness	6	[illegible]
8 Defective hearing	1	[illegible]
9 Boys hanging behind carts	2	[illegible]
Total	431	[illegible]

(b) *Motor vehicles.*

	1944.	1945.
1 Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) driving	223	364
2 Overtaking negligently or cutting in or out	107	448
3 Under the influence of liquor	5	11
4 Emerging from side street or ways or entrance.	49	[illegible]
5 Following vehicles too closely	17	[illegible]
6 Bad reversing	9	[illegible]
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles or turning into side streets	41	48
8 Defective mechanism—brakes, steering, open door, etc.	12	15
9 Inadequate clearance	3	[illegible]
10 Motor cyclist slipping	1	..
11 Rounding corners or wrong sides	13	21
12 Sudden application of brakes	11	6
13 Disobeying traffic signal	14	42
14 Disregarding offside rule	1	15
15 Offside parking	1	[illegible]
16 Careless parking	2	[illegible]
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road	19	[illegible]
18 Glaring headlights	..	..
19 Black out	..	..
Total	528	1,173

(c) *Other vehicles.*

	1944.	1945.
1 Rickshaws	59	[illegible]
2 Hand carts	61	[illegible]
3 Bullock carts	53	[illegible]
4 Jutkas	47	[illegible]
5 Tram cars	22	[illegible]
6 Trolly carts (Bullock drawn)	3	[illegible]
Total	245	[illegible]

(d) *Pedal cyclists.*

	1944.	1945.
1 Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) riding	43	[illegible]
2 Emerging from side street	27	[illegible]
3 Turning in front of or behind vehicles without signal	12	[illegible]
4 Overtaking or cutting in or out	11	[illegible]
5 Disobeying traffic signal	6	[illegible]
6 Not due to collision (self falling, etc.)	1	[illegible]
7 Rounding corners or wrong side	3	[illegible]
8 Riding on the wrong side of the road	7	[illegible]
9 Inefficient brakes	4	[illegible]
10 Confused by traffic	1	[illegible]
Total	115	[illegible]

(e) *Passengers.*

	1944.	1945.
1 Mounting or alighting from moving tram cars.	6	[illegible]
2 Mounting or alighting from moving buses	3	[illegible]
3 Mounting or alighting from moving lorries	1	[illegible]
4 Stealing ride on motor vehicles	1	[illegible]
Total	11	[illegible]

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents reported. 1944.	1945.
12 midnight to 6 a.m.	3·1	2·8
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	9·6	[illegible]
9 a.m. to 12 noon	25·8	[illegible]
12 noon to 3 p.m.	17·3	[illegible]
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	23·5	[illegible]
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	16·2	14·8
9 p.m. to 12 midnight	4·6	[illegible]
	100·1	100·0

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1944.	1945.
1 Cars	36	95
2 Taxis	11	22
3 Buses	20	66
4 Delivery vans	7	15
5 Lorries	28	136
6 Motor cycles	3	5
7 Tram cars	6	17
8 Jutkas	17	17
9 Bullock carts	5	19
10 Rickshaws	7	33
11 Hand carts	6	40
12 Cycles	27	34
13 Pedestrians	6	3
Total ..	179	502

40. **Traffic control.**—The Corporation took up the resurfacing of most of the roads which suffered badly due to lack of road repair materials and the heavy wear from W.D. vehicles during the last three years. The question of providing pavements on all wide roads is receiving the attention of the Corporation.

A number of public conveniences were put up at various places in the City and in some cases they were erected on the pavements so as to cause inconvenience to pedestrians. This was brought to the notice of the Corporation. The roundabout which was laid out last year at the junction of Pantheon Road and Harris Road was made permanent and is proving useful. Another roundabout is under construction at the junction of Nair Road and Thyagaraya Road in Thyagarayanagar and it will be completed shortly.

General.—The population in the City continues to be much higher than usual and as a result there was considerable congestion on both trams and buses during the peak hours. Trams especially were overcrowded and there were several accidents on this account. The number of line buses in the City was gradually increased and at the end of the year there were 162 buses running. Gas buses were gradually eliminated and this has also greatly improved the reliability of the bus services. The number of taxis was also increased from 110 to 135 during the year.

41. **Taxation.**—During the year 21,459 licences were issued as compared with 19,955 in 1944. There has been an increase in the number of vehicles licensed, with a corresponding increase of 3½ lakhs of rupees in collection. This is due to the release of a large number of lorries under Lease Lend for engineering works connected with war and other essential needs.

One hundred and seventy-one cases of non-payment and non-exhibition of taxation licences were charged during the year as against 108 in 1944 and 203 in 1943.

During the year 102 foreign vehicles were detected for non-payment of tax as against 110 in 1944, the decrease being due to the reciprocity granted in G.O. No. 1954, Home, dated 21st June 1945; No. 2372, Home, dated 19th July 1945; No. 1869, Home, dated 16th June 1944; and G.O. No. 3273, Home, dated 19th September 1945, in respect of foreign licences.

A total amount of Rs. 3,887 was realized during the year under report as against Rs. 5,160 in 1944.

In addition to their legitimate duties the taxation staff continued to be vigilant and detected 269 cases of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules with reference to transport vehicles running without permits, brake certificates, etc., as against 193 in 1944.

Motor vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

1944.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1944.	30th June 1944.	30th September 1944.	31st December 1944.
Motor cycles ..	427	426	372	421
Lorries	798	628	471	849
Taxis	88	86	107	131
Buses	193	219	236	268
Tractor trailer ..	..	..	..	..
Fire engines, road water sprinklers.	64	6	4	2
Pleasure cars ..	3,675	3,334	3,315	3,835
Total ..	5,245	4,699	4,505	5,506

1945.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending.			
	31st March 1945.	30th June 1945.	30th September 1945.	31st December 1945.
Motor cycles ..	459	465	388	435
Lorries	695	949	1,019	914
Taxis	122	144	155	174
Buses	204	284	311	334
Fire Engines and Road water sprinklers	91	8	4	7
Cars	3,685	3,856	3,202	3,643
Total ..	5,256	5,706	5,079	5,507

Number of short term licences issued to Pleasure cars in Madras City.

	1944.		1945.	
	Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending 31st March	4	1	1	1
Quarter ending 30th June	6	..	..	..
Quarter ending 30th September ..	5	..	..	1
Quarter ending 31st December	1	2	..	3
Total ..	16	3	1	5

The fall is due to the abolition of the system of issue of short-term licences consequent on the reciprocal arrangements made in G.Os. No. 1954, Home, dated 21st June 1945; No. 2372, Home, dated 19th July 1945; No. 1869, Home, dated 16th June 1944; and No. 3273, Home, dated 19th September 1945.

Transport.—During the year **nine** lorries which were requisitioned for the Central Public Works Department for Aerodrome works in 1942 were acquired under instructions from the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Madras. Compensation was assessed and paid to the owners for the damage sustained by the vehicles during the period they were with the Central Public Works Department as also the travelling expenses incurred in getting them to Madras.

Four cars were acquired under instructions from the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, one for a military transport contractor, and three for Executive Engineer, Special Divisions.

Out of the 50 controlled chassis allotted to the Police Department during 1944, 33 were received back after body building in 1944 and sent to districts after test and the remaining 17 were received back during the year under review and sent to their respective districts after test. Controlled chassis for the Police Department were taken delivery of and looked after pending the building of bodies on them.

The Transport Section continued to do the work connected with the Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1943, in issuing essentiality certificates and parts records sheets and recommending tyres and spare parts for the essential vehicles. The Section also had to prepare a list of **bona fide** dealers in scrap motor vehicles and issue them with licences and check their records.

42. **Hackney Carriage Department.**—Four thousand two hundred and sixteen rickshaws were registered during the year against 4,000 in 1944. The number of unlicensed rickshaws detected decreased as the number to be registered was incrdased to 5,000 and this number was not reached. There has been a drop also in the number of prosecutions due to disciplinary action being taken against owners and pullers.

Statement of cases put up under the Hackney Carriage Act.

A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act is given below :—

	1944.	1945.
1 Unlicenced rickshaws	142	77
2 Without plates	110	52
3 Without pullers' licences	1,009	1,480
4 Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive.	184	124
5 Without badge	750	226
6 Plying with time expired badge	287	119
7 Rash driving	..	1
8 Without lights	139	27
9 Carrying more than one person	932	255
10 Obstruction	2,479	1,874
11 Offences under other accidents	18	55
Total ..	6,050	4,290

43. **Defence of India Rules.**—Restrictions on lights on motor vehicles were removed with effect from 1st October 1945. Offences of overspeeding and dazzling lights and no lights are being dealt with by regular and periodical checks.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. **Missing children and injured and helpless persons.**—One thousand thirty-four stray children were returned to their parents. Nine hundred and ninety-two injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions.

45. **Inquests.**—Six hundred and thirty-seven inquests were held during the year as against 455 in the previous year.

46. **Mentally defective persons.**—Two hundred and twenty-six mentally defective persons were sent to the hospital as against 163 in the previous year.

47. **Monthly meetings.**—Monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants-Major were held as usual and they proved very useful.

48. **Office.**—Four more clerks were added to the temporary establishment due to the increase in the number of verification rolls, deserter rolls, etc., and two of them were however disbanded at the close of the year due to demobilization and consequent reduction in work. The two lower division clerks and one typist

sanctioned in 1942 for the work in connexion with the Transport Control Branch were disbanded on 31st December 1945. The office establishment continued to work satisfactorily.

Traffic and Licensing Branch.—Basic ration coupons for all private cars and supplementary coupons for the officers of the Madras City Police continued to be issued in this office. The number of vehicles for which basic coupons were issued during the four quarters of the years 1943, 1944 and 1945 are as follows:—

Basic coupons issued during the years 1943, 1944 and 1945.

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Quarter ending 30th April ..	4,919	3,865	3,783
Quarter ending 30th July ..	3,790	3,808	3,736
Quarter ending 31st October ..	3,818	3,787	6,966 (includes second issue).
Quarter ending 31st January ..	4,118	3,787	3,757

Stores.—The prices of all store articles continued to be high due to war conditions and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining leather and woollen articles.

49. Civic Guards.—The Civic Guard organization inaugurated in 1940 did not come up to expectation. Consequent on the cessation of hostilities the abolition of the scheme in the city was recommended and Government have since approved of it.

50. Air Raid Precautions.—Consequent on the cessation of hostilities the Police Control Room was closed and the subsidiary scheme discontinued. Baffle walls put up in offices and Police Stations were removed.

51. Strikes and disturbances.—There were four labour strikes and two communal troubles during the year but they are not worth mentioning.

Four hundred and eighty-six persons were convicted under Civil Disobedience Movement and Defence of India Rules during the year 1945.

Unrest among students of the City Schools and Colleges was evident towards the end of the year and a number of students' strikes in support of the Indian National Army and Anti-Repression Day necessitated special police vigilance and precautions.

52. Foodgrains and other control orders.—The special rationing staff dealt with 538 cases under the various Ordinances and Control Orders as against 372 in the previous year and convictions were secured in 92 per cent of the cases. Nearly 300 and 125 of the cases were under the Madras Rice and Firewood Rationing Orders respectively and the rest under various other control.

53. General—Police messes.—Only one mess continued during the year for the use of the Special Emergency Force personnel engaged on Vulnerable Points duties.

Blood bank.—Sixty-one volunteers of the Malabar Special Police and 137 members of the Madras City Police donated their blood to the bank.

The year of Victory was a most strenuous one for all branches of the City Police and all ranks performed the arduous work thrown on them cheerfully and well. The City was the base for operational moves to the Far East, and was also R.A.P.W.I. Reception Centre. Political activity grew intense consequent on the announcement of elections to the Legislatures; economic conditions continued to be difficult.

Although the City Police had to shoulder additional responsibilities all ranks acquitted themselves creditably.

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
28th March 1946.

R. HUME,
Commissioner of Police.

Government of Madras

G

1 (6)

HOME DEPARTMENT

G1 (6)

G.O. No. 1303, 31st March 1947

Police—Administration Report—1945—Reviewed.

Order—No. 1303, Home, dated 31st March 1947.

The year showed a further decrease in the volume of crime as compared with **1944** though the figures were still over one-third more than those recorded in the last pre-war year, i.e., 1938. The total number of cognizable cases excluding offences under the Special and Local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code decreased from 58,591 in 1944 to 55,138 in 1945. 'Grave crimes' fell from 43,333 to 39,601 there being a reduction under all heads. Dacoities decreased from 186 to 77, robberies from 540 to 481, house-breakings from 8,073 to 7,327, cattle thefts from 4,838 to 4,491 and ordinary thefts from 28,522 to 26,132. There were 1,092 cases of murder as compared with 1,174 in 1944. This decline in crime can be largely attributed to improved preventive work, the extension of suitable provisions of the Madras City Police Act to a number of places, availability of labour, the breaking up of many criminal organizations and the vigorous action taken against 'out of view' criminals. The working of the Habitual Offenders Act and sanction of increased Police staff with the formation of several additional Police stations, circles and subdivisions also helped towards more efficient control of crime. There was, however, a marked increase in the total number of cases under the Special and Local laws and for 'nuisance' offences, the increase being 49·4 per cent and 22·9 per cent respectively. This was due to the more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the various Acts and control orders intro-duced.

There was an increase in the recorded number of cases of Kallar crime in the Madura North district, but control over Kallars and other criminal tribes was on the whole well maintained.

2. The percentages of detection continued to be satis-factory, being 45·2 for total cognizable crime and 46·85 for total grave crime. The percentage of detection of murder was 54·9, a marked improvement on last year's figure, 50·6, which itself was the highest on record during the last ten years. Too much stress however, should not be laid on percentages of detection as they depend largely on the efficient registering of crime which itself presup-poses the existence of adequate Police strength in the area concerned. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. was placed under a Superintendent towards the end of the year. It successfully investigated a number of important cases in co-operation with the District Intelligence Bureaux. The cases handled included defalcation of accounts and misappropriation of Government money, cheating, frauds of various types, corruption and murder. The assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees varied in a marked degree from district to district.

3. The year on the whole was peaceful and law and order were well maintained, though there was an increase in the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly. Most of these cases were only minor in nature. Twenty-one districts were free from serious rioting. The Police had to open fire to restore order on five occasions. The most noteworthy disturbance of the year was at Madura in November when demonstrations started by students against the I.N.A. trials developed into serious rioting resulting in firing by the Police. Tear-smoke was also used on this occasion with satisfactory results, this being the first time this weapon was used against rioters in the Province. In October, there was serious rioting by labourers at a railway level-crossing at Avadi and the mob had to be dispersed by firing.

4. The precautions taken during periods of potential communal trouble and at festivals were generally success-ful in averting any serious incidents. In January, agrarian trouble at Panikottur village in Tanjore district led to a clash between Kisans and non-Kisans. This developed later into a serious situation which however was brought under control by the promulgation of orders under section 144, Criminal Pro[illegible] action ag[illegible] the leaders. There were 77 [illegible] the year but none of them involved any serious threat to public peace.

5. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six traffic accidents were recorded in Madras City as compared with 1,680 in 1944. Sixty-five were fatal. Military vehicles were involved in 1,105 cases of which 39 were fatal as against 630 in 1944 of which 21 were fatal. As usual, pedestrians were the victims in the majority of these cases and were themselves at fault in nearly 30 per cent of the total number of accidents. The general increase in traffic accidents was due to the greater move-ment of military vehicles in the City during the year owing to war conditions. There was considerable conges-tion in trams and buses during the peak hours, though the number of buses was gradually increased.

6. The Malabar Special Police, the Armed Reserves and the Presidency General Reserve were kept up to strength and in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency. Most of the Reserves were mobilized during the year and the strain of duties imposed on them continued to be very heavy.

7. The prices of staple foodgrains remained at a high level and seasonal conditions were on the whole rather below normal. The abnormal economic and security conditions and other repercussions of the war continued to tax the strength of the Police to the full. In many places they had the burden of special duties such as prevention

of smuggling of foodgrains. As in the previous year, the diversion of a large number of men and officers from normal duties resulted in many officiating and inexperienced officers being posted to responsible posts and nearly a third of the stations in the Province were under the charge of head constables officiating as Sub-Inspectors for over three months in the year. In spite of these adverse conditions, law and order were well maintained, crime was adequately controlled and the standard of detection remained at a high level.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. W. Pritchard,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector General of Police, Madras.
" Commissioner of Police, Madras.
" Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" Accountant General, Madras.
" Board of Revenue, Madras.
" Revenue Department.

To the Inspector General of Prisons, Madras.
" the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.
" all District Magistrates,
" the Director of Information and Publicity, Madras.
" Home (C) and (F) sections.
Press.